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Yanks Close In on Battered Aachen; Japs Say 1,000 Planes Hit Formosa; Looting of Greece Told by Eyewitness

Axis soldiers lived on country — Railroads wrecked and material taken to Germany.

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, Oct. 12—Two weeks ago the liberation of the Greek mainland began. Since then it has been possible to gauge something of the tremendous problems which that military operation involves.

Greece has been picked to the bone. When Axis troops occupied the country in the early summer of 1941 they came determined to live on the country. Greece not only had to feed thousands of German, Italian, and Bulgarian soldiers from its own resources, but also had to make contributions to the support of the Greater Reich.

The result has been that for years Greeks have lived in a state of semi or actual starvation. Persons with whom I spoke in Patrai assured me that before the Red Cross got going about a year ago the diet of many in the city was weeds and grasses; that it wasn't unusual to see those who had perished lying in the streets.

Communication between place and place had almost ceased.

When I landed with the first British troops at the small port of Katakolon there was only one ancient truck from the whole district which could be found to assist us in moving our stores over the 70 miles of muddy tracks that led to the airfield at Arazos and thence to Patrai.

Horses and Carts Gone

Apart from automobiles the Germans had removed all the best horses and carts; they had torn up the railroad and taken away the rails; they had stolen the steel girders from the bridges.

In the latter stages of their stay when they were withdrawing northward they even took the clothes and shoes which the Red

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Associated Press

Aachen—Before It Said 'No'

The Municipal Theater Building (structure with columns) stands in the center of this prewar view of Aachen. German communications city now under terrific American air and artillery assault following expiration on Oct. 11 of a surrender ultimatum delivered to Nazi commander.

Russians tighten noose on Transylvania as Hungary's third and second cities fall.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Russians continued their rapid advance, entering first Szeged, then Debrecen, Hungary's second- and third-largest cities, respectively, the devastating shelling and bombing of Aachen continued. United States infantry was said to have fought its way into the factory district on the outskirts of the stronghold. Water supply was wholly cut off.

A German attempt to relieve Aachen by sending in two columns to reinforce the garrison was broken up by artillery and air attacks, and the columns turned back.

Hundreds of bombers, held in readiness for favorable weather to launch their attack on the city, were let loose late in the day, and for five hours medium bombers have been pounding the wreckage, with scarcely a sign of enemy fighters or antiaircraft fire to interfere. The main targets were Lousberg and Observatory Hills north of the city and the factory area on the northeast side.

Small groups of civilians, escaping the eye of the military, were creeping out from the city to the Allied lines carrying with them leaflets dropped by Allied airmen.

At the north end of the line, signs began to multiply of a German withdrawal from west Holland. Ten miles of Rotterdam's famous docks and quays have been blown up during the past 10 days, while Nazi transport trains were reported moving southeastward. A stretch between Rotterdam and Arnhem was stated to be clear of the enemy.

In Hungary, the great Russian loop around Transylvania is being drawn tighter, bringing Russian forces within 60 miles of Budapest as the advance proceeds on a 120-mile front. Capture of Debrecen appears to indicate a move to bite off the Transylvanian salient, although the previous day's capture of Cluj may point to German withdrawal from the pocket.

In the Pacific, an unconfirmed Japanese report may indicate sizable new developments when it states that a 1,000-plane raid has been made upon the island of Formosa. According to this report, the three most important towns of the island, Takao, Taman, and Taichu, are being subjected to an attack which already has lasted eight hours. Hitherto, Formosa had been attacked at intervals by land-based planes of the United States 14th Air Force. But since this force has lost its main advanced bases, the island has been free from attack from this quarter. The report, however, awaits confirmation from Pearl Harbor.

On other fronts, Albanian Partisans are stated to have captured Gjashdle, two miles inland from Sarande, or Porto Edda, where British forces recently landed.

In Italy, Brazilian troops attached to the Fifth Army pushed into Gallicano, 29 miles from the great port of La Spezia, breaking the long period of stagnation due to unfavorable weather.

Draft Boards to Aid Vets; Chiang Pledges 'Utmost'; Sweden Studies Axis Bar

The World's Day—October 12, 1944

Bay State: Draft Boards Told Plans for Vets

Massachusetts draft boards will be trained to help veterans secure their old jobs and supply information to the discharged fighting men under a training program explained today at Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters. [Page 2.]

A united front of New England's Congressmen supported by all groups in the six States against the McCarren Committee recommendation that reconversion of government-owned plants in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut be held back was urged today by a spokesman of the New England Council.

Balmy autumn weather greeted thousands of persons arriving in downtown Boston today for Columbus Day celebrations which began with concerts on the Common before noon and which will end tonight with a Pan-American festival at Symphony Hall. [Page 2.]

A resolution recommending that Italians in towns liberated by British and American military forces be allowed to exercise the democratic right of electing their own municipal officials has been forwarded to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull by the Boston Association of Ministers (Unitarian).

Washington: Chiang Assures China's 'Utmost'

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, replying to a congratulatory message from President Roosevelt on Oct. 10, China's National Day, assured the President that China, "as one of the Allies, will do her utmost to drive the enemy from her shores and help bring about his final collapse."

President Roosevelt will deliver a brief radio address to an Italian-American Labor Council meeting in New York tonight. The President's speech to the Labor Council will be to accept the organization's annual Four Freedoms award which will be presented to a presidential representative during a dinner in New York. The White House said Mr. Roosevelt would probably be heard about 8:25 p. m., E. W. T. Attorney General Biddle will be the principal speaker at the dinner.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced appointment of Benjamin H. Kizer of Spokane, Wash., to be head of its office for the China area with headquarters in Chungking.

Wage stabilization problems are now entirely up to President Roosevelt since the National War Labor Board voted to pass the "Little Steel" formula dispute on to the White House. [Page 3.]

Europe: Sweden Studies Axis War-Criminal Bar

A Swedish Commission is studying ways and means of enforcing Sweden's refusal to afford haven for Axis war criminals. [Page 7.]

The British Government has received plans from the British railways for a huge air transportation network throughout Britain and Europe, it was announced in the House of Lords.

Unconfirmed reports from Stockholm said the Hungarians have formally asked the Allies for an armistice.

Transportation experts of the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands have begun work in London to restore normal communications throughout all Europe.

National: Conciliation Proceedings in Midwest

Conciliation proceedings involving the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company and the Mechanics Educational Society of America were scheduled after officials of the unaffiliated union abandoned plans for a sympathy strike of 68,000 members in 64 Ohio and Michigan war plants.

Chrysler Corporation officials announced that the Detroit Dodge Truck Division employing 2,400 workers and recently closed in an overtime dispute by 130 repairmen, would not be reopened at present because the employees were not maintaining quality and production standards. C. I. O. United Automobile Workers who claim company-union agreements were violated say they are ready to work but not allowed to do so.

Production of some commercial light-heavy and heavy-heavy trucks during the first half of 1945 has been authorized, the Detroit Regional Office of the War Production Board announced.

After walking out of five Hollywood film studios in a dispute between A. F. of L. unions over the jurisdiction of set decorators, 500 employees are returning to work at the request of the Regional War Labor Board and the union representative so that the Board will start to adjudicate the case.

Registration of New York City voters for the Presidential election reached 1,468,449 in the third day of registration. The three-day total in 1940 was 1,388,480.

Mexico: Bootblacks Must Attend School

Bootblacks and peddlers have been notified by Mexico's Department of Labor, that their licenses to work the streets will not be renewed unless they enroll in school to learn reading and writing in conformity with President Avila Camacho's plan to raise educational levels, it was announced in Mexico City.

Australia: New Minister to U. S. Is Named

Sir Frederic Eggleston, former Minister to Chungking, has been named Australian Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, succeeding Sir Owen Dixon who is returning to the Australian bench.

Australian newspaper owners have accused the Australian Federal and local governments of encouraging and supporting dismissed newsmen in the dispute which has left Sydney without any of its regular papers this week. [Page 8.]

Far East: Japanese Red Cross Head Appointed

Prince Kuniori Tokugawa, President of the Japanese Red Cross, has been appointed President of the Japanese House of Peers, succeeding the late Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, the Domei News Agency announced.

Saltonstall First Governor To Fill Every Major Position

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The effect of Governor Saltonstall's six years on Beacon Hill will be felt long after he has moved into new fields of public service, since he is the first Chief Executive in the State's history who has had the opportunity to fill every major appointive position in the State service.

When the tall, strong-jawed Bay State governor takes the traditional lone walk down the long State House steps in January, as he leaves the executive office for the last time as Governor, he will have left every important appointive post filled with a man or woman of his choosing.

This unique situation develops from the fact that Governor Saltonstall is the first Bay State Governor to hold office for six years thereby covering the span of the longest appointive terms in the State service. Other Governors have served three terms in Massachusetts but that was in the days when the gubernatorial term was one year.

The Governor's final major appointment will be made on Wednesday when he is expected to reappoint Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Commissioner of Mental Health, to that important post.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Air-Crew Man Really Up in Air

By the Associated Press

Advanced Southwest Pacific Bomber Base, Oct. 12

How does a Liberator bomber-crew man react to the bomb-run over a heavily defended target? Staff Sergeant Smith W. McArthur, of Lynn, Mass., supplies an answer.

"How did the target look?"

"Golly, I don't know," he replied. "I was too busy watching the ack-ack."

"Well, how did the ack-ack look?"

"Golly, come to think of it I don't know, I was too busy watching the Jap fighters."

This was on the 13th Air Force's historic long-distance first raid on Japanese-held oil installations at Balikpapan on Borneo, Oct. 1.

Cheering Ship Strikers Back At Quincy Yard

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of strikers, cheering and grinning, marched back early today into the shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy. By 10 a. m., only half a dozen stragglers in work clothes loitered outside the main gate.

The three-day walkout, the most dangerous to war production that Massachusetts has experienced, was terminated by mutual agreement to negotiate differences.

The first conference to work out adjustments will be opened today at the State House.

Followed Agreement

Settlement of the tie-up followed immediately on the company's agreement to submit all grievances and issues to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Everything that the Board can work out in discussions with the management and men will thus be cleaned up.

The balance of questions, which lie outside the province of the State authorities, will be promptly certified to the National War Labor Board or its Shipbuilding Commission, whichever has jurisdiction.

Acceptance of the plan by the strikers came swiftly today. While

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Ball Grabs Senate by Horns In Rustle for Sound Peace

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—This is the story of how a one-man crusade is influencing American foreign policy.

The man in question is a newcomer in national politics—a few years ago a young reporter practically unheard of outside of his own state.

He still is young—he won't be 39 till next month. But he is probably causing lethargic Senators and certain politicians of both parties more genuine anguish than any other single individual in the whole presidential election of 1944.

The man in question is tall, lean, young Lincoln-esque Joseph Hurst Ball (R) of Minnesota who says that the dominant issue before the country today is whether we are going to make World War II mean something by winding it up with a new international league, with teeth in it.

In defiance of all political rules, and to the danger of his own political future, Senator Ball says that he is not going to indorse either Republican or Democratic candidate for the Presidency until he has received greater assurances than he has yet got that they mean business about postwar security organization.

Just Scratches Surface

But that isn't all; in fact it is a mere scratch of the surface, just a hint of what is to come. While fellow politicians look on aghast Senator Ball has grown bolder and bolder in criticizing Senators, and forecasting to the public just what is going to happen if men now up

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Stalin Says U. S. Output Clinched Outcome of War

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP)—Progress in the talks between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin concerning Balkan and Polish problems became increasingly apparent today, with the arrival in Moscow of Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczky, word that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) of Yugoslavia is on his way, and the announcement of acceptance by Bulgaria of Allied armistice conditions.

Members of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National liberation have also arrived from Lublin and the two opposing groups will be brought together around the conference table, with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Churchill serving as intermediaries.

There is general belief here that the Polish question will be decided one way or the other before Mr. Churchill leaves Moscow.

Unity of Purpose

The Russo-British unity of purpose in dealing with the Balkan situation was also apparent in the announcement, made last night, that Bulgaria had accepted preliminary armistice conditions agreed upon by the Allies, and had promised to evacuate within two weeks territory seized from Greece and Yugoslavia.

It is a matter of common diplomatic knowledge that Mr. Churchill has done considerable spadework on the Polish problem in his long daily talks with Mr. Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Premier Mikolajczk took rooms in a Moscow hotel and conferred with his staff. He prepared to meet British representatives. It was not announced whether he would see the Lublin Committee or Russian officials during the day.

Accompanying the Premier from London were Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, Prof. Ladislas Grabsky, and General Jabor, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Polish Army.

The Soviet-sponsored Poles from Lublin were reported firm in demanding that the 1935 Constitution be abandoned, that the President of Poland be shorn of his powers, and that the Lublin Commander in Chief, Col. Gen. Rola Zymierski be head of the Polish Armed Forces.

Premier Stalin, praising the industrial might of the United States, told a gathering at the British Embassy last night that

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U. S. Warns Nazis On Acts in Poland

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 12

The State Department, quoting Polish advices that German authorities in Poland are planning "the extermination of tens of thousands of innocent persons" now held in concentration camps, Oct. 10 reiterated previous warnings that those guilty will be brought to justice.

Nazi atrocities in Estonia disclosed by survivors: Page 17.

Eisenhower: Victory Sure But Path Hard

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 12—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today frankly discussed the war's prospects and problems with SHAEF correspondents.

"We have a hard job ahead," he said, "but victory is certain."

The policy of the Allied armies toward the German people as Allied fighting forces enlarge their holdings on German soil was summed up in these words, "In Germany, there will be no fraternization. We go in as conquerors. We shall treat them justly in conformity with civilized standards, as exemplified by our governments.

"We shall have nothing else to do with them except in necessary official relationships."

Thus far, Allied troops have found some few Germans friendly, the majority bowing to the inevitable, and some distinctly hostile, hence the Allied Commanders' allusions to the job ahead.

Fraternizing Barred

Therefore, there will be little communication between soldiers and the populace, no troops buying German goods to send home, and no soldier being entertained in German homes.

The general Allied attitude is that the Army must deal firmly with the populace, which in many

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Germany, Weaker by 60 Divisions, Faces Drain of 'Useless Fronts'

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—What the Army Air Forces believe was the last Nazi radio and weather outpost in Greenland was wiped out last week.

The importance of this disclosure lies in an understanding of the origins of the weather over Europe. The weather for Europe is cradled in the North Atlantic and in a general manner then swings in an arc down western Europe, across southern Europe and becomes lost in the Balkans.

Henceforth, if the Army Air Force report is true, the Nazis will have no fixed weather forecasting station from which to anticipate Allied air operations or plan their own limited activities. The Allies alone will henceforth have this information to themselves.

However, it would be possible, and no doubt has been tried by the Nazis, for long-range planes or submarines to dash to the north Atlantic, take recordings and rush home with them. This method though is anything but accurate and dependable. If as the Army Air Forces believe the last Nazi outpost on Greenland has been wiped out, the RAF and the AAF now have a monopoly on weather forecasting.

In Europe the best rule of thumb for predicting the weather in the absence of accurate information is to expect today what one had the day before. It will no doubt serve as the Nazis broad basis for anticipating weather

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By a Staff Artist

Distribution of Hitler's Forces

Map of Europe, with 1939 frontiers, shows the estimated distribution of Hitler's forces on several fronts. The number of divisions is not known precisely and in some cases the divisions represent only about half of their full complements. But Allied military authorities generally are agreed that the figures are roughly as above. Big question for Germany is the choice of fronts.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Kurt Dittmar, the German High Command's official spokesman, has just referred to the necessity of shortening the front wherever possible to increase available strength on the main German fronts.

In so doing he was presumably preparing the German people for withdrawals on the now useless salients which still project beyond the main walls of the German Fortress in Italy, the Balkans, the Baltic States, and Scandinavia.

This raises the question of what forces the Germans have lost in the summer's great campaigns, and what chance they have of reconstituting a strong defensive force by drawing in these remaining investments in lost causes.

Since the first of May they have probably lost the equivalent of more than 80 divisions, but been able to constitute about 20 new ones and make good much of the attritional loss in the less badly damaged units from the final mobilization of last reserves in July.

Most of the losses have occurred on the main fronts—France and Poland. They originally assigned 65 divisions to the Western Front to halt the invasion. That force is down to an estimated 40 now. They started the spring campaign with about 125 divisions on the main Russo-German front in Poland. That is down to certainly not more than 100 now.

Both of these fronts are shorter

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Formosa:

1,000-Plane Raid Reported by Tokyo

A 1,000-plane raid on Formosa was reported by Tokyo Radio, which said Allied planes attacked the fortresslike Island off the China coast from early morning until midafternoon.

The radiocast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said that attacks were directed against the "entire area" of Takao, Tainan, and Taichu, three of the most important towns on the Island. All three are on the

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Boston to Hear President In Late-Campaign Speech

Political Roundup

One of President Roosevelt's three major political speeches will be made in Boston during the closing days of the campaign, but the actual date has not been set, a spokesman for the Democratic State Committee said today.

Thus, with Governor Dewey already scheduled to speak in Boston Nov. 1, Massachusetts may well become the focal center of the presidential contest in the most critical days of the campaign.

In coming to Massachusetts, both the President and Governor Dewey will be making dramatic bids for New England's 40 electoral votes and, in particular, Massachusetts' 16 important votes in the electoral college. In three previous elections the President has carried Massachusetts, but most political observers are placing the Bay State in the doubtful column this year.

Announcement yesterday that Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic candidate for vice-president, would speak in Fall River and Worcester, but not in Boston as earlier announced, appeared to be part of the original plan to shift the second-place candidate to other parts of the State when, as, and if the President, decided to come to Boston.

Cahill Claims Edge

Speaking at New Bedford last night, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, G. O. P. candidate for Governor, claimed "a head start" in the race for Chief Executive of the Commonwealth because of his work with the Postwar Readjustment Committee for the past three years.

"Back in 1941," the Lieutenant Governor said, "a Postwar Readjustment Committee was appointed to work out a solution for the difficulties which were bound to arise when the war should end. I've worked closely with that committee and in addition I took it upon myself to go throughout the State, visiting scores of plants everywhere, getting facts firsthand so that I could know the problem from top to botton. That's why I say I have a head start in the important problems facing your next Governor."

Tobin Indorsed

The candidacy of Mayor Tobin of Boston was indorsed last night by the joint executive council, No. 10, Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, A. F. of L. The indorsement was voted during a council meeting attended by 200 delegates representing 23 unions with a membership of approximately 25,000 from all parts of the State.

Roosevelt Committee

Formation of The Independent Roosevelt Victory Committee of Massachusetts was disclosed yesterday as notification of organization was filed with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

James H. Morson of Brookline, Chairman of the Committee, said the group consisted of "Republican and independent voters, many of whom are of Canadian origin, who stand with the Commander in Chief to the successful conclusion of the war." He said it is planned to establish branches in cities and towns throughout the State.

Herter to Speak

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican candidate for re-election in the 10th Congressional District, will address the Council of Young Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts at a meeting to be held at the Fox and Hounds Club, Boston, Saturday, Oct. 14, at 6 p. m. His subject will be "Free Enterprise." Mrs. Doris Kundig, Council President and newly elected Junior National Committeewoman, will preside.

Bigelow to Run

State Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, veteran member of the Massachusetts Legislature and long-time Chairman of the important House Ways and Means Committee, who did not seek re-election this year, has been drafted by the Brookline Republican Town Committee to fill the vacancy on the ballot caused by the passing of Theodore C. Baker.

Total Boston Registration Hits 378,000

A total of approximately 378,000 Boston men and women, including 20,000 servicemen, already have registered for the November election, the City Election Department announced yesterday.

With another week to go, and with a better than 2,000 average registration per day, the 390,690 record registration of 1940 may be surpassed, election officials ventured to forecast today. It was disclosed that of the 30,406 absentee ballots sent to servicemen in all parts of the world, 14,500 have been returned thus far.

Registration will end next Wednesday at 10 p. m. Offices will be open this and next week in the City Hall every day between now and Oct. 18 from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and at the following locations in the City's 22 wards from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.:

Ward 1—John Cheverus School, Chaucer Street.
Ward 2—Ward room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets.
Ward 3—Ward room, Blossom Street.
Ward 4—Y. M. C. A. building, 316 Huntington Avenue.
Ward 5—Prince School, Exeter Street at Newbury Street.
Ward 6—Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward 7—William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, near Dorchester Avenue.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley Street, corner Vine Street.
Ward 9—Roxbury Courthouse, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10—Lowell School, Center Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward 11—Show room, 4 Tower Street.
Ward 12—Williams School, Homestead and Harold Streets.
Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14—Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, corner Morton and Norfolk Streets.
Ward 15—Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward 16—Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street.
Ward 17—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
Ward 18 — Municipal Building, River Street.
Ward 19—Municipal Building, Washington Street and Cummins Highway.
Ward 20—Basement, branch Public Library, Centre Street, near Mt. Vernon.
Ward 21—Alexander Hamilton School, Strathmore Road and Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward 22—Old Town Hall, Ward room, Washington Street, near Market.

Celebrate Women's City Club Anniversary

Presidents at Dinner Marking 30 Years in Noted Clubhouse

Six of the club's nine presidents attended the gala get-together dinner last night which marked the club's 30th year in its famous clubhouse at 40 Beacon Street. Organized in 1913, the club moved the next year to its dignified Beacon Hill home, which is today one of Boston's Colonial showplaces. Left to right, front row: Mrs. James J. Storrow, first president; Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, present president; Miss Frances G. Curtis. Back row: Mrs. Reeve Chipman, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, past president from 1938 to 1942, and Mrs. William Stanley Parker.

Cheering Ship Strikers Back At the Fore River Shipyard

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leaders of the Independent Union and the striking departments had approved the plan late yesterday, the strikers, themselves, had to ratify it and they swarmed around the main gate in groups of their departments.

Officials Arrive

At 6:30 a. m., James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, had arrived, and he was joined by John J. Sullivan, a U. S. Conciliator, and by William C. Horneman, one of the veteran dispute adjusters of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Stepping into a car equipped with a loud speaker, they talked to the groups of strikers.

"Go back and then negotiate," Commissioner Moriarty urged. "Have confidence that this thing can be worked out. I realize that you have had many just grievances, and this is the first time the Bethlehem Steel Company has ever allowed an outsider to come in."

Similarly, Mr. Horneman and Mr. Sullivan advised the men that the thing to do was to go back to their jobs and let their disputes be ironed out through the regular machinery, both State and Federal.

Sudden Ending

Later Mr. Moriarty explained:

"I tried to build up confidence that the State of Massachusetts was interested in their behalf and that if they would return to work and have patience with us, we felt that when we were through there would be the best feeling among employer and employee in the Quincy yards of any shipyard on either coast."

The sudden ending of the strike constitutes one of the highest achievements of the State Labor authorities. If the case had gone to the National War Labor Board, inevitable delay would have occurred. As it is, Commissioner Moriarty and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration began to consider grievances within less than five hours after the last striker had stepped into the yard.

The strike was unusual in the lack of bitterness which prevailed. Many of the men out were earnestly anxious to get back to the building of warcraft, and the outcome of what seemed a very puzzling deadlock brought general relief.

The President of the Independent Union, William F. Mullaney, made this comment:

"As far as we know, the boys are all in the yard. The men who were out all voted this morning to return and allow the Union and its committee of members to adjust the differences.

Same Consideration

"The men who have stayed in are to be given the same consideration on their grievances, according to an agreement between the company's manager, William H. Collins, and the Union.

"The shop delegates from the departments concerned handled their job in a very sensible manner and at no time did they lose their heads in bringing this condition to a conclusion. They are now preparing to present their grievances.

Some of the major issues will come up on Nov. 1 at a hearing in Washington before the Shipbuilding Commission of the National War Labor Board. This has been scheduled for some time, and if the strike had continued, the hearing would have been temporarily sidetracked, because of the Board's rule not to handle any grievances or claims while a strike is in progress.

Demands for a general wage increase affecting everybody in the yard is one of the principal things that will then be taken up. Also the Independent Union asked a wage review affecting all classifications excepting top workers paid $1.20 an hour. This proposal carries a retroactive clause dating back to June 23, 1943. The Union also requests that the yard revert back to double time for Sundays and time and a half for Saturdays, regardless of the hours worked during the week.

The possibility of action on these demands helped to bring about the close of the strike as the Independent Union put out a circular saying: "The War Labor Board will refuse all our requests unless the men return to work. Let us not jeopardize our retroactive pay, our wage increases, and the other matters now in the works."

Saltonstall First Governor To Fill Every Major Position

Continued from Page 1

Dr. Perkins was named Commissioner in 1938 by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. His six-year term expires Oct. 19.

Under the so-called "lame duck" bill adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature in June, 1939, the terms of no major office holders expire in November or December or during the first 10 days of January. This bill was adopted to prevent last-minute political appointments to important State offices by outgoing Governors. Under the act, terms which formerly expired during this period were advanced to January 31 so that the incoming Governor could fill them.

Thus the Governor will have but three minor appointments to make during his last two months in office. These are long term appointments which are coming up for the first time under the "lame duck" bill. After this, they, too, will terminate after January 10 leaving no offices to be filled in the closing days of future Governors of the Commonwealth.

In the main, Governor Saltonstall's appointments have received little criticism. Several proven State officials appointed by his predecessors have been reappointed by the Governor and in some cases without regard to political affiliations.

An Illustration

A case at hand is that of James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, a Democrat, appointed first by Gov. James M. Curley and reappointed twice by Governor Saltonstall. Commissioner Moriarty is the last department head in the State service who was originally appointed by Governor Curley.

Other State officials appointed by another Governor and reappointed by Governor Saltonstall include Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, originally named by Gov. Joseph B. Ely; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, appointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, named by Calvin Coolidge.

Ten poitical plums will fall to the incoming Governor on Jan. 31 when the terms of the following State officials expire: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission; Mark H. Galusha, Commissioner of Agriculture, now on military leave; Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation; Walter S. Morgan, Comptroller; Charles H. Cole, Chairman State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission; George P. Drury, Associate Commissioner of Public Utilities; Robert L. Whipple, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, and H. S. duMont, Director of Division of Fisheries and Game, Department of Conservation.

Adams to Head Pan-American Group

Orson Adams, Jr., Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, was elected President of the re-named Pan-American Society of Massachusetts and Northern New England at a special meeting of the Board of Governors, it was announced today. Because of expanded activities of the organization in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont "Northern New England" has been added to the Society's title.

Mr. Adams, who also is General Vice-Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund and President of the Massachusetts Chapter of American Relief for France, has served the First National Bank in Buenos Aires, Paris, and London.

Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Society since it was founded in 1941, retired from that office to become Executive Vice-President.

Holiday Fetes Enhanced By Balmy Weather

Balmy autumn weather greeted persons arriving in Boston today for the Columbus Day celebrations which began at 11:30 a. m. on Boston Common with a band concert at the Parkman Bandstand.

About 2,500 persons, including United States service men and women and British and French tars, participated in the long parade which began at Hanover and Commercial Streets at 2 p. m. Mayor Tobin reviewed the parade from a stand on Charles Street and the Boston Common, and later, from 3 to 3:15 p. m., gave an address on Columbus Day over Station WNAC.

Tonight, at Symphony Hall, a gay Pan-American festival will be held at Symphony Hall at 8 o'clock and will include American square dance exhibitions and Cuban songs. Feature of the evening will be an address by Señor Rafael de la Colina, Minister Plenipotentiary and Chargé d'Affaires for the Republic of Mexico.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Will B. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in the church edifice, 619 High Street, at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Amos Brown will speak on "Icelandic Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

"rFench Rooms" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Matthew Lockhart, baritone, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Miss Ruth Green will tell the story "One Day with Manu" at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain at 2:30 p. m. Also the usual motion picture program will be given.

Under the auspices of France Forever, M. Hans Staehle, professor at Harvard University, will give a lecture in French at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 3:30 p m

Sunday

"Sport in American Art" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Miss Dorothy Adlow in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "American Furniture."

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the High School Auditorium, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the church edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, at 7:30 p. m

Alice Howland Macomber, will speak on "Crossing the Andes in a Motor boat" at the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall, at 3:30 p. m. and at 8 p. m. Helen Zoe Duncan will give a piano recital. Both are open to the public.

Robert Frost will read from his poems at the Charles Street Forum, at 4 p. m. Open to the public.

"The Fight for Peace" is the subject of a talk by Cecil Brown to be given at the Ford Hall Forum, in John Hancock Hall, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Col. Stuart G. Hall

Col. Stuart G. Hall, of Brookline, who was killed on Tuesday in an airplane crash in California, held the posts of Vice-President and Director of the Paine Furniture Company of Boston. He commanded the 211th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment and was in charge of anti-aircraft training on the West Coast.

A native of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Colonel Hall was educated there. He taught aeronautics at Princeton University in World War I as a member of the Air Corps. He was an officer in and eventually commanded the First Corps Cadets in Boston. Colonel Hall also served as chief of staff of the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, and on the staffs of Governors Ely and Curley. He was inducted into the Army with his regiment in September, 1940. He arrived for duty on the West Coast the day after Pearl Harbor where he was placed in command of the 211th unit.

He was a member of the Masons, the Boston City Club, the Retail Trade Association, the Union Boat Club, the Charles River Country Club. He had been with the Paine firm for 31 years.

Draft Boards to Turn Into Vet-Aid Centers

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Draft boards that selected men for the armed forces will be converted to the peacetime activity of helping these veterans as they return to civilian life by a systematic training program, details of which were explained by Maj. Leonard H. Russell, at Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters today.

"We are in a period of transition," said Major Russell, recently appointed chief of the Veterans Personnel Division of Selective Service in Massachusetts, "from a period of emphasis on the raising of an Army to the preparation for the handling of an equally large volume of discharged servicemen."

Thousands Returning

Thousands of veterans are returning in Massachusetts already, Major Russell pointed out although the total may not be disclosed for reasons of military security. As the first point of contact for most of these veterans is the local Selective Service board where he is required by law to report, Major Russell emphasized the effort being put into the training of board personnel so that the veteran will receive accurate information regarding Government benefits to which he is entitled by reason of his war service.

Principal agent in getting this service to the discharged serviceman is the re-employment committeeman who is attached to the local boards. Because many boards cover more than one town, Major Russell explained that a re-employment committeeman will be located in each Bay State town. Already there are 425 such members attached to the 173 Selective Service boards.

Preparing for the general training program, Major Russell and his staff have been covering the State, meeting with the local boards and explaining the responsibilities of the boards to the returned veterans. Assisting the Major in the field are Capt. Franklin Couch of Dalton, who covers the western part of the State, including Worcester County; Capt. Walker Daly of Wellesley, who covers Suffolk County and south, including Cape Cod and the islands; Lieut. Albert Terhune of Boston, who has Middlesex and Essex Counties, and Rupert Dutton, administrative assistant.

Much Preliminary Work Done

The administrative staff at the State Headquarters has done much preliminary work to assure that the training given the board personnel, including the clerks and re-employment committeemen is practical. Problems of the veterans which have come up at these survey meetings conducted by Major Russell are brought into the office and weekly staff meetings are held in which practical solutions of the problems are sought.

While the main function of the Selective Service Boards is to see that the veterans get their former jobs back if they want them, Major Russell explained that the training program will include instruction in the other rights of the fighting men and the agencies which are servicing the benefits.

With the broad territory covered by the boards, and the location of a re-employment committeeman in every town, the State Selective Service expects to have these well informed board members, clerks and re-employment committeemen within easy reach of every discharged veteran. Most of the men in service are well acquainted with their local board members and the use of these established organizations as information centers is expected to further stop the "run around" which some veterans have already experienced.

Quincy to Launch Big Paper Drive

Quincy will launch its biggest three-day wastepaper collection on Oct. 19 with the co-operation of 12,000 school children who will distribute appeals for paper salvage to the city's 21,000 family units.

Already, pupils gather school wastepaper and ready it for shipment in new hand balers supplied by the Quincy Salvage Committee. Another inpovation, the collection of wastepaper from stores and business concerns every Tuesday, nets a weekly total of 40 tons of paper which previously was either burned or otherwise discarded.

Meanwhile, a paper holiday has been declared in Wellesley for next week by the town's Board of Trade. For one week, starting Monday, the town's merchants will not use any bags or wrapping paper for the merchandise they sell, and all shoppers will be required to furnish their own shopping bags for assembling and carrying their own purchases.

A net of $1,600 for returning Brockton war veterans was announced yesterday as WPB officials completed final tabulations on Brockton's one-day paper salvage drive for the benefit of the Rehabilitation Committee for Returning Veterans in that city.

Air raid wardens, auxiliary police, Boy Scouts and other volunteer organizations covered 570 miles of streets in two hours and collected 135 tons of paper, including 16 tons of old magazines and four and a half tons of rags.

The drive was planned by Mrs. Emory C. Wixon, Chairman of the Brockton Salvage Committee, and John Parsons, Chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Thursday, October 12

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m.; Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 465 Ruggles Street.

"Truth or Consequence Quiz," Jewish Welfare Board Club, 8 p. m. Portrait Sketches. Free Photos.

Badminton, 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Instruction in Magic, 48 Boylston Street, 6:30 p. m.

Informal Party, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m.; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Bridge.

Columbus Day Party, 149 Staniford Street, 8 p. m. Music by Kope; 150 Newbury Street., 8 p. m. Bartholomew. Formal.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

U. S. O. Four-Star Show, Stuart Gallery, 455 Stuart Street. Through Oct. 14. 10-6 p. m.; Wednesday night to 10 p. m. Demonstrations by U. S. O. volunteer art workers. Portrait sketching, finger-painting, and other features.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Friday with a little high cloudiness. No significant temperature change tonight, with the lowest about 50. Slightly warmer Friday. Winds light to gentle.

Maine: Cloudy in northern portion tonight and Friday, with occasional very light rain ending Friday morning. Some high cloudiness, but otherwise fair in southern portion. Slightly higher temperatures tonight, little change in temperature Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Some high cloudiness, otherwise fair tonight and Friday. Slightly higher temperatures tonight. Little change in temperature Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Some high cloudiness but otherwise fair weather tonight and Friday. No important temperature change tonight. Slightly warmer Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:03 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Friday, 9:36 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Change Proposed In House Chaplain

Three clergymen representing the Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic faiths will alternate as Chaplains of the Massachusetts House of Representatives if an order filed with the House Clerk by Representative Patrick J. McDonough (D) of South Boston is adopted when the 1945 Legislature convenes.

Since 1924 the Chaplain of the Massachusetts House has been appointed by the Speaker and, as a general rule, had been the pastor of the presiding officer's church or a clergyman from his district. Chaplains of both the House and Senate have always been members of a Protestant faith.

Prior to 1924 the Chaplain of the House was elected by the membership. The Senate Chaplain has always been elected by the body.

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BOSTON COLLECTIONS NEXT WEEK

Boston Salvage Committee

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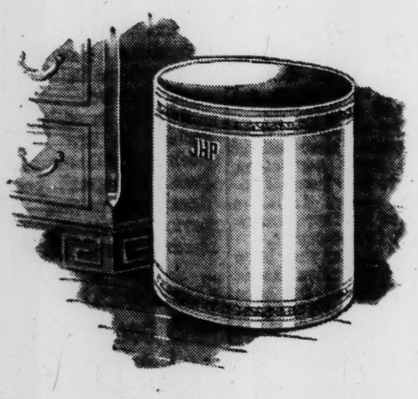

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

More Pods for Life Jackets

By a Staff Photographer

Arlington Children Collect Milkweed Pods

Piling up in great numbers before the office of Henry E. Keenan, 4-H Club adviser, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, thousands of milkweed pods, collected by Arlington boys and girls, are being counted and put into discarded onion bags—800 pods to a bag. When dried, the floss from the pods will be used as a substitute for kapok in stuffing life jackets for the armed forces. Shown here packing the bags are two youngsters, leading at present in the local contest sponsored by the Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary Clubs of Arlington, Anne Morris, left, and Ralph Hatch, right.

Joseph Johnston

Lieut. Commander Joseph Johnston, of Winthrop, who passed on yesterday, served as an engineering officer at the U. S. Maritime Service radio training station on Gallups Island in Boston Harbor. Before joining on Dec. 23, 1941, he had been a veteran of nearly 40 years of active sea duty with Eastern Steamship Lines, the last 25 years as a chief engineer.

He was a member of Hammatt Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of East Boston.

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Hitler Planned Revolution In U. S., Says Rauschning

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Herman Rauschning, author and onetime Nazi official, testified yesterday that Hitler told him in 1933 he would be able to "paralyze the unity of the United States" and cause a revolution if America ever threatened to join Britain in war against Germany.

Dr. Rauschning, former President of the Free City of Danzig under Hitler, was a Government witness at the trial of 24 defendants charged with conspiring to undermine the morale and loyalty of the armed forces. Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge brought in Dr. Rauschning's testimony as the first direct attempt to prove the indictment charge that Hitler was the arch conspirator in the case.

The witness, who left the Nazi Party in 1935 and came to the United States in 1942, said he talked with Hitler at the Berlin Chancellery in the fall of 1933, upon Dr. Rauschning's return from a meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva.

Germany had just withdrawn from the League and Dr. Rauschning said he warned Hitler that the situation at Geneva was tense, with the possibility that Great Britain and even the United States might wage war on the Reich.

"Adolf Hitler said," Dr. Rauschning testified, "he had no fear that the United States would join a coalition of western democracies against Germany. He said the United States was threatened with a bloody revolution. He said he would be able to make this latent revolution come to pass. He explained the methods by which he would be able to paralyze the national unity of the United States and the power of resistance in this country."

The witness related that Hitler then spoke of the racial minorities in the United States, asserting that such cleavages could be widened to disunite the country. The Führer indicated, he said, that the United States "must become a German nation," but that he would not depend upon the German minority alone in this country, using all minority groups to bring about his purpose.

Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher, presiding, deferred a ruling on a group of defense motions for a mistrial based on President Roosevelt's reference in a speech last week to the Silver Shirts, one of the organizations through which, the Government charges, the alleged conspiracy was effected.

Carol of Romania Starts Long Trek to Homeland

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12 (AP)—Former King Carol is on his way back to Romania, although he says he doesn't know when he will get there.

Carol, Madame Lupescu, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Urdareanu, Madame Lupescu's Spanish maid, and Carol's Spanish valet, are aboard the Argentine ship Tuyunan bound for Rio de Janeiro.

That's It, Mother!

Wide World from United States Maritime Service

Maritime Training Station Inspected

When his mother came to visit him at the United States Maritime Training Station at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Robert McMillin, a section instructor, took her around to see how America's future merchant mariners are trained. The mother, WAC Pfc. Marie McMillin, was peacetime world's champion woman parachute jumper, with a record of 690 leaps from a plane.

Religious Training Program Starts in California Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12—In September, 1943, by an act of the Legislature, California became the 39th State to make legal provision for the release of the children from the public schools for religious education.

The Act granted power to the boards of school districts to put the plan in operation. On April 10, 1944, the Los Angeles Board of Education voted approval for releasing children in the elementary schools of the Los Angeles School District beginning Oct. 2, 1944.

The school authorities, acting in collaboration with the Inter-Faith Committee composed of representatives from the following denominations: The Church Federation, representing certain Protestant churches; the Evangelical Released Time Education, Inc.; the Roman Catholic Church; the Jewish group, and the Christian Science churches of the Los Angeles School District, made plans for inaugurating the work in 64 schools for pupils of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

Letters were sent by the school principals to the parents of the children in these grades, asking them to designate the religious group from which they wished to have the children receive religious instruction. Children are to be taught at places designated by the respective church groups and by teachers assigned by the group, in their charge from the time they leave the school grounds until they return.

Churches Act

The Christian Science churches of the Los Angeles School District held a conference and decided to participate in the weekday religious education program; provided for a general committee to have charge of the work. This general committee drew up rules under which the program would be conducted, appointed an Executive Committee of five members, two of whom would act as the representatives on the Inter-Faith Committee.

The local branch churches were given the task of conducting the teaching program in the schools within the area of the local church.

Under the supervision of the Executive committee the curriculum has been drawn up for the teachers which provide for instruction based upon the Bible and in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science.

The teachers have been selected by the respective boards of directors of the local churches. They must have a thorough understanding of the Bible and the basic teachings of Christian Science.

These classes are in no sense to take the place of the Sunday school. The following is a quotation from the Bulletin which has just been issued by the Christian Science Committee for Weekday Religious Education:

General Purpose

1. To guide growing boys and girls into an understanding of God; The unfoldment of man's concept of God throughout the ages; Their relationship to their Creator; The manifestation of the Christ in human history; And how to demonstrate the Christ in their individual experiences.

2. To assist boys and girls to gain a better understanding of the Bible and its application to the teachings of Christian Science.

3. To help boys and girls to realize the value of service to others.

4. To arouse a desire to attend Sunday school.

5. To instill a desire to emulate by their actions the ideals, acts, and teachings of Christ Jesus, as well as other great characters of the Bible.

Marshall Stimson is Chairman and Mrs. Lucille Lawrence is Secretary-Treasurer of the General Committee. Mrs. Winifred Arbogast of Sixth Church is Superintendent and Chairman of the Executive Committee, which consists of Mr. Frank Latch of Tenth Church, Mr. George C. Woodmansee of Fifth Church, Mr. Fred W. Switzer of Twenty-first Church, and the Chairman of the General Committee.

The teaching of Christian Science classes begins on Oct. 16, 1944.

Indians Early Miners

Mining is one of the oldest industries in Latin America, having been carried on by the Indians before the arrival of Europeans.

Wage Formula Case Up to President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National War Labor Board voted 8 to 4 yesterday to pass the dispute over the "Little Steel Formula" on to President Roosevelt without advice, thereby provoking from the minority of labor members a protest which reached new heights of bitterness.

The minority statement labeled the proposal of the public and the industry members of the board a compound of "timidity contradictions, and double-talk." The action of the Board, said the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations group, "is an inexcusable dereliction of duty."

The Board's action does not mean that the case goes immediately to the White House. There is a distinct possibility that the Board's factual report may not actually reach Mr. Roosevelt's desk until after the elections, first, because the report has not been fully prepared and passed upon by the Board, and second, because the report will go first to Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

Purport of Resolution

The resolution adopted by the majority said in effect:

The Board will gather all data regarding the relationship of wages to the cost of living and attempt to appraise the inequities, if any, suffered by wage earners. However, the Board is not sufficiently informed to advise the President whether a change in the "Little Steel Formula" would cause or contribute to inflation.

The formula limits wage increases to 15 per cent above the level of January, 1941. Asking that it be revised, organized labor contends living costs have gone up out of all proportion to the rise in wages.

The Board's report also will discuss phases of wage stabilization outside the "Little Steel Formula," such as substandard wages and reconversion problems.

The Board will act upon pending wage cases under the present wage stabilization policy. This means a rejection of the increase of 17 cents an hour demanded by the C. I. O. steel workers and other unions which already have received all the increase allowed by the "Little Steel Formula." However, such rejection will include "appropriate provisions for reopening in case any change in the policy should be made."

Retroactive Phases

Thus, the wage demands would be kept alive technically and if the formula is changed later the benefits accruing to labor could be applied retroactively. A decision in most of the pending wage cases involves many months of back pay which might be lost if the Government switched suddenly to a reconversion wage policy without making specific provision for retroactive benefits in the long-pending wage disputes.

"If circumstances permit," the majority resolution said, "the Board may act upon some of the issues in the pending cases prior to the completion of said report" to the President. These issues in the case of the steel workers include demands for a guaranteed annual wage, discharge pay, vacations and night-shift differentials.

Labor members, announcing that "we intend to make our own recommendations to the President," expressed doubt that the NWLB report would reach the White House very soon. R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers, said that "if the public members proceed the way they have been proceeding, the President will get it some time next year. We expect ours will get there first."

Labor Critical of Delay

George Meaney, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, said that "labor can only hope" the President will "act with common sense and justice" without consultation with the War Labor Board.

William H. Davis, NWLB chairman, told a news conference that "from the beginning of the wage stabilization program, it has been the purpose and the hope of the public members to maintain if possible the established peacetime standards of the working man, including their wage standards."

Mr. Davis said that the differences between the public and the labor members "is not a difference of purpose but a difference of method."

"Unfortunately a wage standard is not measured by dollars alone, but by dollars divided by prices" he continued. "The problem is not can you raise wages, but can you bring wages closer to prices."

The labor members' statement said that the only conclusion they could draw from the Board's action "is that it deems that no change in the "Little Steel Formula" should be recommended. It is apparent to us that the Board simply adopted this subterfuge in order to postpone and delay what it considers an unpalatable decision. There is no excuse for such delay. The wage earners of this country are entitled to know, and to know now, in direct and specific language, what this Board intends to recommend to the President. By dodging this responsibility with a promise of another fact-finding report, the board has demonstrated a timidity unworthy of men charged with so important a phase of our war activities."

$1,115,787 of Aid To China Colleges

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK—Emergency aid to Christian colleges in China totaled $1,115,787 during 1943-44, the Associated Board for Christian Colleges in China reported here.

This amount, contributed by United China Relief, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Harvard-Yenching Institution, and by college groups and individuals, was sent in addition to regular Mission Board appropriations, endowments, income, student fees, and other sources amounting to about $750,000.

Despite enrollment increases in seven of the 13 Christian colleges affiliated with the Associated Boards, total enrollment was 1,837 lower last year than in the pre-Pearl Harbor year of 1941-42. Hangchow, Soochow, Shanghai, Lignan, and Yenching Universities, forced to evacuate their campuses and flee into Free China as the result of enemy action, registered a loss of 3,278 of its total pre-Pearl Harbor enrollment of 5,063. The institutions also lost 400 teachers during the evacuation period.

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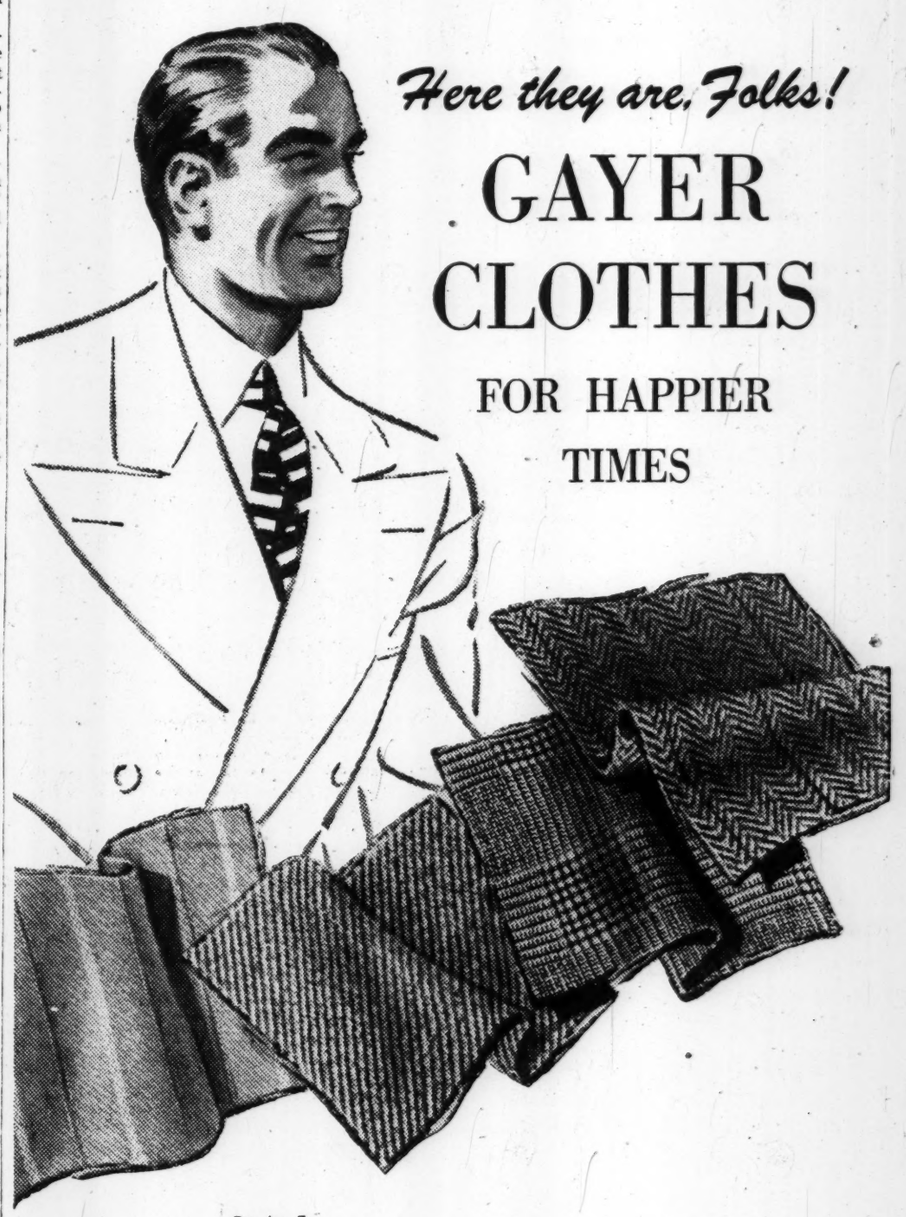
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Diamond Symphony in Preview—Technicolor 'Climax' at Keith Memorial

Dr. Koussevitzky to Give Work Its First Performance

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Down what line does a piece of music like David Diamond's Symphony No. 2, being produced in town this week, descend? Safe to say, the Russian. Trace the Russian back, we arrive in Germany; and trace the German back, we wind up in Italy. Journey's end for those who look up the orchestra's genealogy is ever the land of the violin. The course may retrace through France, or even through England, but in any case it stops with Lombardy and the fiddle.

Nor on the side of time is that a very remote provenance—little better than a couple of hundred years. All this disturbance of the ear and this upset of the emotions which we call an orchestral concert got started only in the eighteenth centuy. There existed certain sorts of sodalities and ensembles earlier—harmonies of wind instruments, for example, which became absorbed into the orchestra when tne hour struck.

* * *

In any event, the violin made the difference; and the violin tops and dominates the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, which is bringing out the Diamond work at its concerts of tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening, as it does every orchestra. Consequently if the new piece carries a reminder or two of Tchaikovsky or of some other composer of the Russian school, it will in essence be a realization of something imagined before ever any symphonist began writing; of something foreseen, indeed, when, back along, an instrument maker in Cremona, or nearabouts, began sharpening his chisels.

The paramount question, then, about the Symphony No. 2 is how the melodies for the violin, or, more broadly, for the whole choir and assemblage of strings, run. In regard to that, the manuscript score of the composition shows them moving full stream, now rushing, tumbling, now in deep, quiet flow, and at last the cataract and whirlpool way.

Indeed, it is beyond explanation what 50 fiddlesticks, as controlled by the symbols on Mr. Diamond's pages, can do. With their action, too, they convey mood. The symphony goes in four movements, their Italian designations being Adagio funèbre, Allegro vivo, Andante espressivo, and Allegro vigoroso. Here are arrayed the classic set of four states of feeling, but that the first of them affects the elegiac in place of the assertive. The second remains pretty true to the scherzo inheritance, the third holds a little of the historic quality of the romantic, and the fourth acknowledges that the best thing a long piece can do in concluding is to be jubilant and swift.

* * *

For further remark on the strings, the composer shows himself in his score quite a master of their four-vojced capacities. First violins, seconds, violas, cellos, and basses seem admirably individualized. The characters on the paper are distributed in such wise that the thing written will, when sounded, be heard. A low crotchet, safe to affirm, for the first violins is not lost to hearing. It distinctly speaks.

Strings, however, while perhaps the main story, are by no means the whole of it. Wind instruments have their role; and let us own up that few American composers have displayed much knack in handling them but to produce startling and noisy effects. The languor of the flute, the melancholy of the French horn, the sadness of the English horn, the pride of the trumpet, and the exaltation of the trombone are rather clean out of the ken, no denying, of a fair majority.

Just the same, American composers can subdue the wind choirs to certain purposes of their own. They understand how to make the wood and the brass champion minority causes; how, again, to protest against ideas originating in the string community, or how, with great sonority, to echo them. As for Mr. Diamond's Symphony No. 2, completed, by memorandum at the end of the manuscript, on Feb. 10, 1943, in New York City, no Boston Symphony man will have a holiday on the dates of presentation. The score has the extreme modern size of page. A staff with notes stands there for practically every one of Dr. Koussevitzky's players, save the organist.

Pictures by Vasgerdsian

Paintings in oil by H. Vasgerdsian will be on view at the Twentieth Century Club through Nov. 2.

Most of these pictures are scenes of life and the countryside of Armenia. The portrayals of natives, folk way, and literary characters are strengthened by the enthusiasm which the painter feels for his subject. Through color, contrast, and accentuated rhythms, he promotes a poetic and dramatic atmosphere. There are times when he prefers to be symbolical or metaphorical, and in these moments he exercises his skill to the utmost. Outstanding canvases in the current display are "Bereft," "Armenian Folk Dance," "Despoliation," and "Pilgrimage." "Lament of the Exiled" is a very moving composition.

So many painters have been working in the manner and mood of the French modern school, that it is a novelty to find an artist maintaining such an authentic, native quality.

D. A.

Fritz Kreisler
Appearing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon

'Main Street' at Telepix

John Nesbitt's "Main Street," depicting a typical New England community, will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other subjects will include a visit to the Himalayas with the Thaw expedition, two cartoons, hunting shellfish on the East and West coasts, old-time comedy stars, champions of the ring, pictures from the Pacific, and a news digest.

Youth Concerts

Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Youth Concerts, opens his season at Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 25. He announces his intention to bring out an American composition at each gathering of the young folks, and he names a work of his own, "The Open Road," for the first program. As in former seasons, those attending the concerts will have a voice in the selection of pieces to be played. The dates for the concerts, all on Wednesdays at 3:30 p. m., are, after the opening, Nov. 22 and Dec. 20, 1944, and Feb. 28, March 21, and April 25, 1945. The program for Oct. 25 follows:

Overture to "Meistersinger".....Wagner
Romanian Rhapsody No. 1.....Enesco
"The Afternoon of a Faun".....Debussy
"The Open Road".....Beckett
Piano Concerto.....Schumann
(Soloist: Leo Litwin)

Today on Short Waves

London—5:50 p. m.—Talk, His Grace The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Starlight"; Rawicz and Landauer, pianists. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Guatemala — 8:30 p. m. — Popular Intermezzo TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Diary of a Schoolmaster." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff In New Melodrama With Music

Music has been combined with melodrama and Technicolor in "The Climax" at the Keith Memorial. The songs sung by Susanna Foster against operatic backgrounds provide the best part of the entertainment. The plot is a loosely drawn yarn about a deranged doctor who seeks through hypnosis to prevent the heroine from starring in the role sung by another prima donna whom he had murdered years before. It seems that his earlier crime had been undetected and that his abnormal condition is unsuspected by his associates until the climax.

The film has been well photographed and provided with attractive settings. The acting makes as much as possible of artificially written parts.

Boris Karloff, as might be guessed, plays the role of the unbalanced doctor, who keeps turning up in a manner which might have aroused questions if the scenario writers had not specified otherwise. Turhan Bey is a youthful composer, who as the fiancé of the rising singer has helped prepare her for an operatic career. He breaks the doctor's hypnotic hold over her by arranging a royal command performance and persuading her that she can sing the leading part if she will only try.

Gale Sondergaard, as a maid in the doctor's household, helps to rescue the girl from his schemes. She does the part with the air of mystery that such films require, so that the audience is uncertain until the proper moment just where she should be placed.

Thomas Gomez is the harassed director of the opera house—they always are harassed in the movies—and Jane Farrar is the much-put-upon reigning star whose career is alternately in the ascendant and about to be eclipsed by the new singer. Lotte Stein and Ludwig Stossel have amusing supporting roles.

The other feature is "Babes on Swing Street," a light musical, in which Peggy Ryan heads the cast.

E. F. M.

'On the Town' for Boston

A new musical show, "On the Town," which George Abbott will direct, is said by the New York Times to be scheduled for the fortnight before Christmas in Boston. Robert Chisholm, Bill Acon, Sono Osato, and Nancy Walker are reported for the cast. Oliver Smith, Paul Feigay, Adolph Green, and Betty Comden are providing the material, and the latter two will also be in the cast.

Tickets for 'Violet'

Tickets for Albert Margolies' production of "Violet" go on sale today at the Wilbur Theater, where the comedy will open on Monday evening.

© 1939 **Laurence Olivier**
In "The Divorce of Lady X," coming to the Exeter Sunday in a return engagement.

'Laffing Room' Tickets

Mail orders are now being received for the new Olsen and Johnson show, "Laffing Room Only!" which is to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Thursday, Nov. 9. The premiere is until recently been set for Monday, Nov. 6.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

7:45 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.

10:00 p. m.—WNAC — Warren H. Atherton, former American Legion National Commander, for National Committee.

Democratic

9:25 p. m.—WHDH—Senator James E. Murray, Mont., for National Committee.

10:15 p. m.—WHDH—Quentin Reynolds, Senator Robert P. Wagner, N. Y., and Paulette Goddard, by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Campaign Committee.

Christian Science Radiocast Oct. 15

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Oct. 15, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "True Kindness."

This program is given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10. "The Girl in the Case." Edmund Lowe, Janis Carter. 2, 5, 7:55.

Fenway—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Climax," Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 10. "Babes on Swing Street," Peggy Ryan. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Mr. Lucky," 2:41, 6:02, 9:23. "Crystal Ball." 1:08, 4:29, 7:50.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. "March of Time—What to Do with Germany," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Modern—"Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds Robert Hutton, 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Paramount—"Wing and a Prayer." Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:50.

State—"The Hairy Ape," William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Meet Miss Bobby Socks," Bob Crosby, Lynn Merrick. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Post War Farms," "Brazil Today," "Proudly We Serve," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Sports," "National and War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time—Farms of the Future," "Hugh Herbert," "Unusual Occupations," "Dance Music," "Animal Novelty," "Brazil," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. Cont. 1:20-11.

Allston: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Gambler's Choice." Cont. from 1:30.

Regent: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante. "Burmuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham, Trudy Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Impostor," Jean Gabin. Cont. 2-11.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman.

Coolidge Corner: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan.

Cleveland Circle: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Storm Over Lisbon," Erich von Stroheim. Cont. 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Three Little Sisters," Ruth Terry, Mary Lee. Cont. 1-11.

Harvard: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy. 2, 8.

University: "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 3:20, 6:40, 10:10.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 3:08, 7:43.

Park: "Cobra Woman," Jeff Monte. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker, Phil Silvers. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields. "Secret Service," Charlie Chan.

MALDEN—Granada: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman.

Auditorium: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak.

Mystic: "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Heinreid. 1:52, 5:18, 8:49. "Make Your Own Bed," J. Carson, Jane Wyman. 3:49, 7:22.

Maplewood: "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 1:45, 4:57, 8:04. "The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:16, 6:23, 9:35.

Strand: "Sensations of 1945," Dennis O'Keefe, Eleanor Powell. 3:21, 6:22, 9:33. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 2:12, 5:13, 8:24.

Orpheum: "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster. 2:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Forty Thieves," William Boyd. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne.

Fellsway: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant. "Hour Before Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone.

NATICK—Colonial: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. Cont. 2-11.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Mr. Skeffington," Betty Davis, Claude Rains. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston.

Strand: "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, J. Cowan.

Alhambra: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, P. Lucas.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. "Silent Partner," Beverly Lloyd, William Henry.

Strand: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunne.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 2:08, 7:53. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson, 3:38, 9:23.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Nothing Sacred," Fredric March, Carole Lombard. "Pack Up Your Troubles," Laurel and Hardy.

Coolidge: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. Special short features.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Leningrad Music Hall."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Edmund Lowe-Janis Carter
The GIRL IN THE CASE
Starts Sunday! Return Engagement!
Vivien Leigh-Conrad Veidt
DARK JOURNEY
Merle Oberon-Laurence Olivier
The DIVORCE of LADY X

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Darryl F. Zanuck's WILSON in Technicolor
20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE DIRECTED BY HENRY KING
and ON OUR STAGE
BOB HOPE'S RADIO PAL
STAN KENTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA
HAL LEROY OXFORD BOYS
RKO BOSTON
Starts Thurs. October 19th
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SCREEN • "MUSIC IN MANHATTAN"

KEITH MEMORIAL
SUSANNA FOSTER TURHAN BEY BORIS KARLOFF
The CLIMAX in TECHNICOLOR
PLUS BABES ON SWING STREET PEGGY RYAN

NOW METROPOLITAN
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"ARSENIC AND OLD LACE"
Plus: Latest March of Time—"What to Do With Germany"
PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
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"WING AND A PRAYER"
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UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
Sonny TUFTS—Paulette GODDARD
"I LOVE A SOLDIER"
Jane Wyman "CRIME BY NIGHT"

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

STATE AT STATE ONLY
Eugene O'Neil's prize-winning play!
William BENDIX Susan HAYWARD
"The HAIRY APE"
plus
Bob Crosby "Meet Miss Bobby Socks"
EXTRA! Exclusive Intimate Studies Archbishop Richard J. Cushing
ORPHEUM
4th & POSITIVELY FINAL WEEK
"Since You Went Away"
Claudette Colbert Jennifer Jones Joseph Cotten Shirley Temple Monty Woolley Lionel Barrymore Robert Walker

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BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT LAST 5 TIMES EVENINGS 8:30 MATS. TODAY & SAT. 2:30
"STILL THE BEST AMERICAN LIGHT OPERA"—RECORD
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
"Robin Hood"
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS
SHUBERT 2 Wks. Beg. Next Monday Seats Now
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
Bramwell FLETCHER Florence REED Diana BARRYMORE
Evens.: $3 to $1.20; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: $2.40 to $1.20. 1st Play Thea. Guild—A. T. S. Sub Series

WILBUR LAST 5 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TODAY
"An Exciting and Amusing Evening."—Eager (Traveler).
"MEET A BODY—"
A murder-mystery comedy by Jane Hinton
with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE
Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr
Evens. $3-$1.20; Thurs., Sat. Mats. $2.40-$1.20

PLYMOUTH LAST 5 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TODAY
"The First Full-Fledged Hit of the Season."—Cyrus Durgin, Globe.
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2d present
MADY CHRISTIANS : OSCAR HOMOLKA
I Remember Mama
A New Play by JOHN van DRUTEN
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." Staged by MR. van DRUTEN

WILBUR—1 WEEK BEG. Mon., Oct. 16 Seats NOW
"VIOLET"
with A New Comedy by Whitfield Cook
Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire, Patricia Hitchcock
Evs. $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20—WED. & SAT. MATS.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COPLEY 2 WKS. BEG. Tues., Oct. 17 SEATS NOW
BROCK PEMBERTON Presents
FRANK FAY in
"HARVEY"
Formerly "THE POOKA"
A new comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
DIRECTED BY ANTOINETTE PERRY
Evens. $3 to $1.20; Thurs. Sat. Mats. $2.40 to $1.20

PLYMOUTH THEA.—10 DAYS Beginning Oct. 16
EXCITING AS YOU CAN STAND IT
MATINEES THURS. & SAT.
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
"NO WAY OUT"
A new play by OWEN DAVIS
with ROBERT KEITH IRENE HERVEY VIOLA FRAYNE VIOLA ROACHE
SEATS NOW Evens. $3 $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20

COLONIAL MAT. TODAY 2:30 EVES. 8:30
HELEN HAYES
in "HARRIET"
Evens. 1.20 to 3.60. Matinees: Thurs. this week. Wed. 2nd & 3rd weeks—1.20 to 2.40. Sat.—1.30 to 3.00. Tax Incl.

Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
"LAURA"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE—HAZEL SCOTT • JACKIE MILES JERRY WAYNE • HARRISON and FISHER
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Evens. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3 Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
OSCAR MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 W. of 8th Avenue
Evens. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Arthur Margetson, Nydia Westman
EMPIRE Theatre B'way and 40 St. PE. 6-9540
Evens. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by by REUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GABDE HARRY STOCKWELL JOSEPH BULOFF EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre 44th West of Broadway
Evens. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"The writing of high comedy is not a lost art. Miss Franken proves that in her latest play . . . A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
WILLIAM BROWN MELONEY presents
ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evs. 8:40, $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT 8 WEEKS

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evens. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

After the Show

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	"Irish Melodies"
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Smoothies'; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45 Parade; Interview	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	"Across the Footlights"	News service
4:00 Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
4:15 "Melody in Sky"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical program	Recorded music
4:30 Vets' Information	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Leo Carver's Orch.	Recorded music
4:45 Help Wanted; news	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	Recorded music
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Music
5:15 "Victory Notes"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Portia sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:30 "Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30 Band of the Week	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenade"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Show Shop"	News service
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Concert music	Bob Burns; Diana	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Concert music	Lynn, guest; orch.	Rep. State Committee	Natural science talk
8:00 "Suspense"; Gene	Ray Henle, news	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 Kelly; mystery dr	"Lum 'n' Abner"	E. Blore; R. Young, mc	Talk, Atty. Gen. Biddle	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	America's Town Meeting	Dinah Shore's Open	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	"Should Industry	House; J. Durante	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00 Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	Guarantee a Minimum	Music Hall; Geo. Mur-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 "Corliss Archer"	Wage?"; Political talk	phy; Trotter's Orch.	"Screen Test"	Classical Album
9:30 "Corliss Archer"	Les Brown's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album
9:45	Dance orchestra; drama	soloists orchestra	Alfredo Antonini, cond	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	John W. Vandercook	Abbott & Costello show	Warren L. Atherton	News service
10:15 "The First Line"	Political talks	Abbott & Costello show	Dale Carnegie	"Lest We Forget"
10:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"	News dramatizations	"Parade"; music	Recorded music
10:45 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"	News dramatizations	Music programs	Recorded music
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Recorded music
11:15 Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	H. van Mook, talk	Recorded music
11:30 Baron Hugo's Orch	Fishermen's program	Cities"; orchestra	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45 Baron Hugo's Orch	Musical pgm.; News	"Music in American	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Music programs	
7:15 News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 of the Air	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 'Valiant Lady'; sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama

Head of State Welfare Backs 50 P.C. U. S. Aid

Although able to report the lowest number of cases on general relief in the modern history of Massachusetts — 12,867 in August, compared with the record high of 103,547 in 1935—State Commissioner of Public Welfare Arthur G. Rotch is looking toward the postwar period when the downward trend will probably be reversed.

The Commissioner, who believes that poverty is not a local or even a State problem but a national one, is hopeful that Federal legislation will be adopted whereby the national government will contribute 50 per cent of the general relief costs to the States and the State in turn will reimburse the cities and towns up to 75 per cent of the costs of all forms of public assistance. At present the State contributes only to cases which have no proved place of settlement.

Commissioner Rotch also is hopeful that the present "antiquated laws" making responsibility for local welfare assistance dependent upon the recipient's place of settlement will be abolished.

Stiff opposition to any state legislation involving acceptance of further contributions for welfare from the Federal Government probably would be encountered in the predominantly Republican Bay State Legislature. The Federal Government already contributes to old-age assistance but further Federal aid probably would be viewed as unnecessary invasion of states' rights by the national government at a time when that issue is receiving G. O. P. attention.

"Objections to the Federal contribution for general relief will probably be made on the ground that it means further encroachment of the Federal Government in State affairs," Commissioner Rotch said. "It should be pointed out, however, that the Federal Government already is making contributions to three categories of welfare cases, old-age, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind. It is generally admitted that people on general relief received far less than they do under the other categories."

Mr. Rotch's theory of public welfare is that the need should govern the amount paid to individual cases. Present Massachusetts law does not operate that way, he said.

"For example, grants in aid to dependent children cases average $75. To be eligible to receive this assistance the breadwinner in the family must be either dead, divorced, separated, or incapacitated. Average grant in general relief cases are $32.21 for families and $28.06.

"In other words," the Commissioner continued, "the child whose father is unable to find employment cannot receive as much assistance as a child in a family eligible for A. D. C. assistance though his need may be as great."

Comparative relief costs:

General Relief

	Cases	Cost
August, 1944	12,867	$400,467
August, 1942	25,836	633,892
January, 1935	103,547	2,861,342

Old-Age Assistance

August, 1944	75,772	$3,031,483
August, 1942	86,192	2,874,305
November, 1941	87,510	2,554,755

Clergymen Give Backing To War Fund

Asserting that "ours is the task" of keeping Greater Boston "free from need, intolerance and hate," a group of prominent churchmen have pledged their full support to the Greater Boston United War Fund.

As guests of Henry A. Laughlin, general campaign manager, the churchmen met at the Union Club yesterday and signed a statement pledging active support of the Fund.

In another pre-campaign action planned to assure success of the coming drive, the War Fund's special gifts division announced the main event of its season, an annual Dutch Treat dinner, to be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Harvey H. Bundy, special assistant to the Secretary of War, is to be the guest speaker. A program of music will be given by young people from the Boston Music School, Inc., one of the Community Fund's Red Feather services.

One of the campaign's biggest divisions, the special gifts division is responsible for one fifth of the total campaign goal of $7,650,000 and is required to reach its quota before the general campaign opens on Oct. 30.

Clergymen's Statement

The statement signed by the churchmen reads:

"The future of Greater Boston will be profoundly influenced by what we do now. Ours is the task of keeping our community strong and decent, free from need, intolerance and hate. Ours is the task of keeping out community sound for the men and women who dream of home while they struggle on distant battlefields. Ours is the task of giving them hope until they can return to us.

"Ours is the task of extending friendship and kindness to the homeless of our allied nations, to Americans and the countless others who wait behind barbed wire for freedom.

"If we fail those who have sacrificed so much for us, we fail ourselves and the future for which we are all working and praying. Now is the time to show that we care. Now is the time to stand firmly behind our Greater Boston United War Fund."

List of Signers

Signers are the Rev. John G. Berris, representing Greater Boston Greek Orthodox churches; the Rev. Dan Huntington Fenn, director, Department of the Ministry, American Unitarian Association; Dr. William R. Leslie, representing the Methodist Church in Greater Boston; the Rev. William Sadtler of the Lutheran Pastors' Association of Greater Boston; the Rev. James H. Doyle, director, Roman Catholic Charitable Bureau; Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, president, Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston; the Rev. Charles Russell Peck of Trinity Church, Concord; the Rev. William H. Maurer, representing the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America in Boston; the Rev. John L. Lobingier of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference; the Rev. Ralph C. Ostergren of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention; the Rev. John Q. Parkhurst, president, Massachusetts Universalist Convention; John H. Hoagland, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, representing The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and its allied activities; and the Rev. Antony Regamy, representing the Churches of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) of Greater Boston.

Cambridge Record Of Aid in War Effort Receives Emphasis

Although Cambridge is best known as an educational center, it has contributed major supplies to the war effort as the second industrial city in Massachusetts, Mayor John H. Corcoran said at the annual dinner of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce. More than 500 persons attended the dinner, which was held in Hotel Continental.

Cambridge's excellent record is shown by the 12 Army-Navy "E" flags awarded its industriees, the Mayor said. Col. Bradley Dewey, former Rubber Administrator, pointed to good labor relations in the City and the resultant lack of trouble.

An argument that German industry in the postwar world should be controlled by the United Nations and not destroyed was presented by Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College. A. Oram Fulton, formerly of the War Production Board alloy steel branch, also spoke. Robert R. Dunn was toastmaster.

New officers installed at the dinner are: Benjamin F. Hickey, President; Charles M. Fosgate, Vice-President; Frank J. Kelly, Treasurer, and Leslie C. Read, Clerk. Howard A. Stockwell was the retiring President. Frank H. Townsend continues as Executive Secretary, a post he has held for the past three years.

Union Protests Reconversion Of Synthetic Jewels

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Walter W. Cenerazzo, National President of the American Watch Workers Union (independent), said today that American manufacturers of synthetic jewels and jewel bearings had been told by the WPB to prepare to reconvert to other products by Oct. 30.

In a statement challenging a War Production Board report that it had decided against any cutback at this time, Mr. Cenerazzo asserted "it is time for the . . . board to tell the truth in this matter and really say that it is going to scuttle this vital American industry."

"We stand ready to prove that these orders have come through to the companies to get ready to shift their men and women to other jobs and to expect cancellations of their jewel-bearing orders by Oct. 30," Mr. Cenerazzo added.

Mr. Cenerazzo said that the government was preparing again to import the jewels and jewel bearings from Switzerland, which supplied the United States before that country was "cut off" by the Axis.

"The synthetic jewel industry and jewel-bearing industry cannot compete with Switzerland," the union leader declared. "Even though the American jewel industry has reduced the unit costs two-thirds of the original costs since 1942, they can still be brought in from Switzerland at 20 per cent of the present price in this country.

"This industry is one of the most important to national defense that there is today. When Pearl Harbor came, this country was totally unprepared. The American jewel industry was born of this war. Without it you cannot have airplane instruments, chronometers, watches, clocks and other timing equipment so essential to modern warfare.

"All during this conflict no timing equipment essential to war was imported from Switzerland. Only watches for civilian use were imported to the detriment of the war market and the postwar market of the American jewel war industry.

"Are American workers now to be penalized for their brilliant war effort?"

Mr. Cenerazzo said that his organization represented workers in Waltham, Elgin, Ill., and Lancaster, Pa.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Student Council at Curry College

By a Staff Photographer

Newly Elected Members at School of Better Speaking

Shown above, left to right, are members of this year's Student Council of Curry College, 251 Commonwealth Avenue: Virginia Hutchinson, Arlington, Mass.; Ren Henerlau, East Orange, N. J.; Jewel Helene Wentzel, Waban, Mass., and Verne Betty LaPort, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Merchant Marine Lists Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Name of one Massachusetts man was included last night in a list of 49 names of Merchant Marine casualties made public by the U. S. Navy Department.

The Navy, in issuing this 22nd merchant navy list, explained that only men affected by enemy action—killed, missing and prisoners of war—are reported as casualties among merchantmen.

Merchant casualties since Sept. 27, 1941, total 5,855. The Massachusetts man:

Missing

Lynch, David Bruch, boatswain, Boston.

Parkman Fund Called Key To Cash for Police Raise

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Disposition of about $70,000 in the Parkman Fund of the Boston Park Department may determine whether the proposed increase in salaries for members of the Police and Fire Departments will be realized, it appeared today.

In an announcement made yesterday by Mayor Tobin disclosing the "strong probability" that surpluses in the City's budget may allow him to grant the pay increase in December, the Mayor said that one of the major factors of such a "probability" was the Parkman Fund of the Park Department.

It was explained today that the accrued money in the Parkman Fund, which ordinarily is used to pay part of the salaries of Park Department personnel who tend the Boston Common and several city playgrounds, has not been forthcoming from the Parkman Fund Committe which holds the pursestrings of the fund.

Hurricane Made a Dent

If the Parkman Fund Committee does not grant the money, which ordinarily would be available at the rate of about $9,000 a week, the Park Department, which expects a deficit because of hurricane and other emergencies, will have to dip into other department surpluses to pay its personnel.

In his statement, Mayor Tobin said that he felt confident that "the City Council will co-operate to make possible the accumulation of the necessary surplus."

Inquiry in the City Auditing Department by The Christian Science Monitor disclosed yesterday that a potential surplus of $290,311 exists in the Police Department's salary columns, and another $35,000 potential surplus in the Fire Department. Deficits in the Sanitation, Park and Public Welfare Departments are expected to subtract from these wholesome surpluses, however, and a net surplus must be in clear view for the entire City budget before any increases can be granted.

Tobin Tells His Intentions

In his statement, the Mayor said that he had definite intentions of reviewing wage scales of all low-pay City employees, which would include most of the clerical workers in various City departments and some school teachers.

"A survey of privates in the Fire Departments in cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population," the Mayor said, "shows that increases granted this year have brought all of the cities above the maximum paid to privates in the Fire Department in the City of Boston."

"Impelled by a strong sense of sympathy and obligation to the fine qualities manifested by the uniformed police and fire fighting personnel, I have attempted," the Mayor continued, "to better the working conditions of both departments. Recently I reduced the period between the minimum and maximum salaries from five to three years, and have made provision for reduction in the number of hours of duty, to take effect at the close of the war, as war conditions, with their accompanying shortage of manpower, make it impossible to put this into effect immediately."

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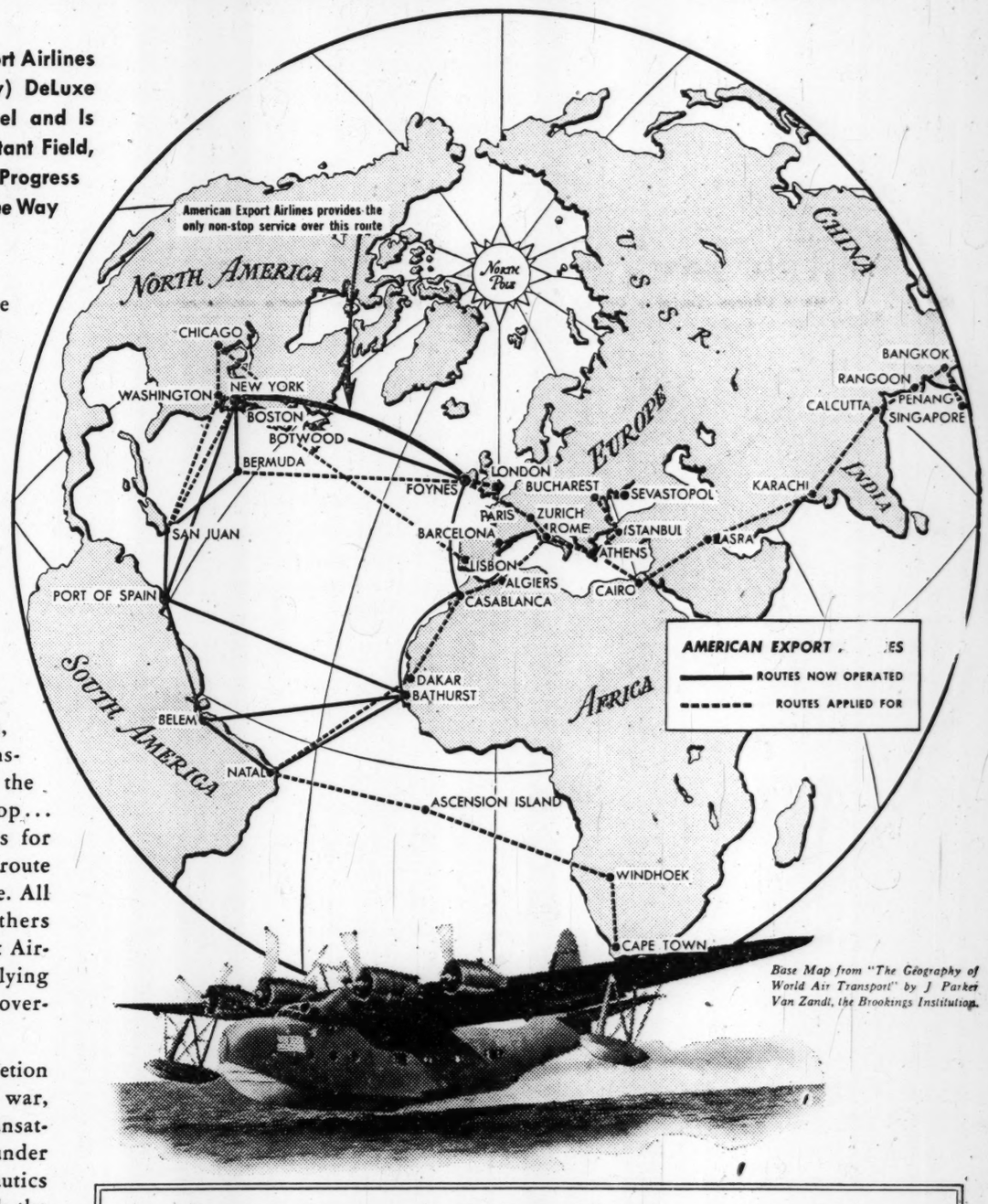

Base Map from "The Geography of World Air Transport" by J Parker Van Zandt, the Brookings Institution.

THE WORLD'S a big place. It will be just as big after the war — *even though no spot on earth will be more than 60 hours away by plane from where you are this minute!* And to make America supreme in world air travel is a job that will call for all the best in American skill, vision and initiative . . . such as only the competitive system which made this country great can bring out.

Take the case of American Export Airlines itself. Before it brought the competitive motive into the field of international air transportation, there were no huge luxury transatlantic air liners capable of flying the North Atlantic trade routes non-stop . . . no downy berths . . . no sky-kitchens for cooking full-course hot meals en route . . . no trained-nurse-stewardess service. All these advancements and many others were introduced by American Export Airlines and its giant, four-engined "Flying Aces" — symbol of a *new concept* for overseas air travel.

Today, these planes, nearing completion when the United States entered the war, have been maintaining year-round transatlantic schedules for over *two full years* under certificates granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board and in 100% cooperation with the U. S. Government. Vital to Victory, they have again and again cut the time required to deliver important "priority" passengers, mail and cargo over the United Nation's most crucial life-line...The latest record crossing, for example, was made in 15½ hours, La Guardia Field, New York to Ireland!

Such progress—still unmatched—is proof positive, you'll agree, that the way to American world air supremacy along commercial lines is through competition. Not for a moment do we believe that any one company, American Export Airlines included, has a "monopoly" on the brains, vision and general all-around experience needed to do the whole job and do it well!

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Yanks Close In on Aachen—Japs Say 1,000 Planes Hit Formosa

Continued from Page 1

railway which runs the length of the Island. Tainan and Takao are ports on the southwestern shore.

A radiocast beamed to Italy indicated that other towns along the railway were hit by "fighter and bomber planes."

An imperial communiqué reported that "enemy aircraft" came over at 7 a. m. "in strength" and the air "battle was continuing" eight hours later.

Tokyo claimed that in the first six hours of the mass assault "approximately 100 enemy planes" were shot down.

"The enemy continued to carry out his persistent attack," Tokyo said, "raiding with a total of 1,000 planes."

The reported mass raid came on the heels of expressed Japanese fears that the powerful American aircraft-carrier force which hurled its planes two days earlier at the near-by Ryukyu Islands was "still lurking" in the area.

Formosa was raided a number of times by small groups of land-based Liberators of the United States 14th Air Force before they lost most of their forward bases in East China.

"So long as Formosa is in the hands of the Japanese," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said earlier this week, "it will be a very strong point, as they can continue to supply it with air power."

Spaniards in France Move Up to Border

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 12

Six hundred Spanish Republicans who participated in the liberation of Paris as part of the French Forces of the Interior left the capital yesterday under their own officers for a region near the Spanish frontier.

Their departure came as reports of uneasiness in Spain continued to come to France and as anti-Franco Spaniards in France intensified their campaign through which they hope to bring about the fall of his regime and the restoration of the Republic.

Western Front:

Yanks Close In On Burning Aachen

The United States First Army closed in on burning Aachen in an action which the Berlin Radio called "the greatest battle ever fought on the Western Front" while to the north and west, there appeared signs of a possible Nazi break-up in Holland.

It was disclosed that a crew of 6,000 German demolition experts had blown up more than 10 miles of quays and docks during the last 10 days in Rotterdam, Holland's second city and biggest port. Roads around Rotterdam were clogged with Nazi transport, moving generally to the south and east.

On the south bank of the Neder Rhine, the Germans suddenly abandoned a stretch between Arnhem and Rotterdam.

The German Radio admitted American gains around Aachen.

American infantry began to close in from the north and northeast, after dive bombers and more than 200 big guns, including the heaviest of American field pieces, had resumed blasting of the burning city.

Two enemy columns totaling about a division in strength which attempted to reinforce the German garrison were shattered and turned back at dusk Oct. 11. Then the big guns were swung again upon the city.

Medium bombers swept in late Oct. 11 and for five hours rained explosives upon the wreckage already piled up.

Meanwhile Allied troops improved their positions both north and south of the Aachen breach in the Siegfried Line.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans in the Haaren area north of Aachen as counterattacks were beaten off. Enemy infantry and tanks were engaged in Bardenberg on that sector.

Southeast of besieged Aachen, American troops cut through strong resistance and thrust across the Monschau-Duren road, a mile from Hurtgen.

Eastern Front:

Russians Sweep Across Hungary

Russian troops have broken into Debrecen, third largest Hungarian city, on the Orient Railroad 116 miles east of Budapest, the Moscow Radio announced. The ancient city of 122,517 is an important rail center, which Allied planes from Italy frequently have bombed.

Hungary appeared on the verge of a military knockout as Russian forces overran Magyar defenses on a 120-mile front guarding Budapest.

The developing debacle, with apparent imminent collapse of Hungarian resistance, emphasized final disintegration of Hitler's Balkan defenses and indicated an early assault by the Red Army upon Austria.

The Army newspaper Red Star said Soviet troops already were more than half way from the Hungarian-Romanian border to Budapest, which would place them less than 60 miles from the Capital.

The Hungarian Army was reported in the utmost state of confusion, with its elite divisions trapped in northern Transylvania or scattered among the Carpathian passes of Ruthenia. Neither the Army nor the people appeared willing to fight an hour longer on the side of Germany, Red Star said.

Moscow military sources expressed belief that the German High Command already is reckoning on Hungary's complete elimination from the war.

On Oct. 11, Russian and Romanian forces captured Szeged, second largest city in Hungary, and Cluj, Capital of Transylvania, with general advances elsewhere on the Balkan front. Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced that Russians and Yugoslav Partisan forces had surrounded Belgrade.

Meanwhile, the Red Army battled within five miles of the Prussian port of Memel in a siege of growing ferocity after invading what Hitler considers German soil by occupying the town of Plikisi inside the Memel metropolitan area, acquired by Germany in the spring of 1939.

All along the frontiers of East Prussia, the Germans reported violent battle.

A "concentric attack" was launched against Memel with more than 200 Russian tanks, Berlin said, emphasizing that Memel was encircled. Of these, 98 were reported destroyed, 15 by guns of German warships supporting the beleaguered garrison.

Soviet attacks north of Warsaw and south of Rozan on the historic Narew River were checked, the enemy asserted, as was another thrust from the Lithuanian frontier town of Vilkaviskis toward the east frontier of East Prussia.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Tighten Noose on Two Fronts

Upper: Arrows indicate main points at which Russian forces have recorded gains in their march on Hungary. Lower: Close-up of Aachen area shows Allied lines encircling the city, which is being battered by 200 heavy guns and several hundred bombers.

Eisenhower: Victory Certain but Job Hard

By the Associated Press

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 12

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that "we have a hard job ahead but victory is certain."

The Supreme Commander said he would permit no fraternizing with the Germans as his invasion armies move deeper into the Reich.

He is resolved on one thing: That the fight will continue unabated through the winter, if necessary, and as much longer as it may take to crush the enemy. There may be pauses in the Allied advances due to the ferocity of German resistance and Allied supply problems, but there will be no letup in aggressive action on the part of the Allies.

Spain:

Franco Offers France Aid Against Raiders

Spain has offered the French Government "all possible facilities" to bring under control the Spanish Republican Maquis forces which have been raiding Spanish territory from France since Oct. 4, it was announced in Madrid.

The Spanish announcement, issued for publication in the morning press, said Spanish Republican forces who had joined the Maquis during the German occupation of France were now "terrorizing" the French and "dominate large parts of southern France."

All the raids from across the Pyrenees, the Spanish announcement said, have been "energetically repelled by forces defending our frontier," backed up by considerable units of the Spanish Army.

"The conflict above all affects France; compromising its Government's prestige, which is suffering its gravest, most lamentable crisis as a result of violence by foreign refugees," said the Spanish Government statement.

Church Pressure Action Debated

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (AP)—Adoption of a "program of action" yesterday concluded the first International Religion-Labor Conference.

Chief among the resolutions was a highly controversial question regarding the right of church groups and labor to organize for political action.

Spearheading the opposition was E. J. Chave, Professor of Religious Education, Divinity School, University of Chicago. He said:

"I think the role of the church is not that of a pressure group. I think it also may be unwise for a labor group to act as a pressure group, but I will not speak for them."

The opposition, however, was outvoted in a close poll, and the conference committed itself to this right plus the abolishment of poll taxes and all discriminatory restriction against the right of citizens to vote.

Another resolution recognized "the moral right of every person willing and able to work to a job."

Robot Bombs:

Flying Missiles Pound England

Southern England suffered one of its steadiest poundings from flying bombs in months the night of Oct. 11 when the Germans made three attacks within a few hours.

The first attack occurred before dusk and the others followed at about 90-minute intervals.

Each raid encountered terrific antiaircraft fire and the guns scored successes, but some missiles exploded inland.

The attacks followed a respite, Oct 10, the first in six nights.

Albania:

Partisans Clear Gjashdle of Nazis

Albanian Partisans have cleared German troops from Gjashdle, two miles inland from Sarande (Porto Edda), Albanian port opposite Corfu which British invaders captured Oct. 11, an Allied communiqué announced.

More than 600 prisoners were taken in the area by the Land Forces of the Adriatic.

Allied headquarters said that a considerable quantity of guns and stores was captured in the Sarande area.The list included Italian 77-millimeter howitzers, German 20-millimeter antiaircraft guns, staff cars, small arms, much oil, and miscellaneous equipment.

The bulletin gave no information on the situation in Greece.

The British destroyers Belvoir and Wilton and two armed landing crafts aided troop operations on the Albanian coast by bombarding enemy batteries on Oct. 9, Naval Headquarters announced. An enemy craft was captured.

Air Over Reich:

Allied Bombers In Triple Attack

Three formations of Allied bombers were striking Germany from the west and south, the enemy announced, after a night in which Berlin was bombed for the 173d time and industrial objectives in the western Reich were attacked.

Mosquitoes, which seldom miss a night, made the attacks with the loss of a single plane.

Italy:

Brazilian Units Near La Spezia

Brazilian expeditionary forces have pushed to the vicinity of Gallicano, 29 miles inland from the big Italian west-coast naval base of La Spezia.

Another column, advancing up the opposite side of the Serchio River Valley, reached Barga, four miles east of Gallicano. The apparent objective was to outflank La Spezia itself.

In central Italy, American and British forces of the Fifth Army met increasing enemy resistance in their attempt to break through the last of the Apennine hills into the Po Valley, Allied Headquarters announced.

The only other significant gains in fighting Oct. 11 came on the Eighth Army front, where British troops captured Longiano, 12 miles west of Rimini, and the neighboring village of Lacrocetta. The Eighth Army also pushed additional forces across the Fiumicino River and occupied the towns of Gatteo and San Giovanni.

Pacific:

Borneo Oil Center Battered Again

American forces control 11 islands in the southern Palaus, after the second new landing in three days, as Tokyo reported continuing aerial blows against the key petroleum center of Borneo.

Soldiers of the 81st Infantry landed unopposed Oct. 10 on Bairakaseru Islet, 9½ miles northwest of Peleliu, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communiqué. Other infantrymen Oct. 8 invaded Garakayo, 2½ miles north of Peleliu, and secured control within 24 hours.

Tokyo Radio, heard on Oct. 11 by Federal Communications Commission monitors, reported that nearly 100 Liberators and 30 escorting fighters had smashed the important Borneo oil refinery at Balikpapan on Oct. 10. There was no Allied confirmation. But Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific communiqué reported a four-hour attack on Balikpapan on Oct. 8 by night-patrol bombers. This was the fifth time in recent weeks Allied planes have hit this oil center, which produces 15 per cent of Japan's aviation gasoline.

Tokyo also reported that the United States Third Fleet was "still lurking" near Japan, after its Oct. 8 assault on the Ryukyu Islands, 200 miles from the Nipponese homeland. The powerful naval force sank or damaged 58 ships of all categories and destroyed 89 aircraft in its latest strike.

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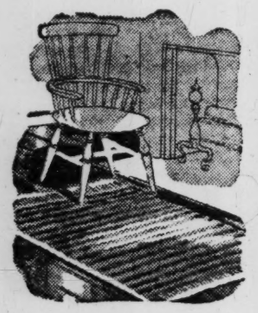

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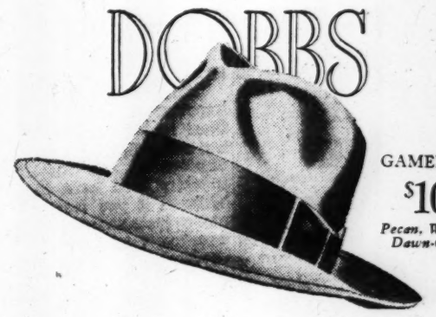

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Exploits of Third Fleet Cover Western Pacific

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 12—There is every reason to believe today that great as its successes already have been, the United States Third Fleet will win further victories before retiring from its current series of operations.

Under the direction of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., whose carriers are commanded by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, the world's largest carrier task force has since the Aug. 30 strike at the Bonins hit almost every important target in the western Pacific.

The list now includes the Bonins, the Volcanoes, the Marianas, the Philippines, Marcus Island and the Ryukyu group of islands in Japan's home waters.

During the entire period the Third Fleet has not lost a ship, has kept plane losses to a minimum, but has not succeeded in its efforts to provoke the Japanese fleet to battle.

Refusal of the Japanese to send out a fighting sea force is all the more extraordinary because never since the Doolittle raid has the United States Fleet penetrated so close to Nippon's home islands.

Great Carrier Show

While there have been intervals between the strikes required by strategy and logistics, the Third Fleet has been on the move almost without interruption.

This has been one of the biggest carrier shows in history and the most successful in amount of aircraft and shipping destroyed in a comparable period.

From the Bonins on Aug. 30th to destructive raids which have been sweeping the Ryukyus, Japanese losses have totaled 1,103 planes and 156 ships destroyed.

In addition there have been 61 small craft sunk as well as hundreds of ships of all types damaged in various ways, and nearly 100 planes accounted as "probables."

Full-Speed Attack

While military security forbids tracing in published reports the white-foamed tracks which the Third Fleet has made in the western Pacific, one can picture a big battle force sweeping to within a few hundred miles of a particular objective.

In time for a dawn takeoff, a flotilla of carriers, battlewagons, and cruisers, guarded by fast destroyers, dashes full speed to a launching distance. After the launching of hundreds of planes the Fleet then cruises in a prearranged course so the pilots can bring their planes back to mobile runways a few hours later.

When raids are conducted "in great force," as they have been over the Ryukyus, launching and recovery continues all day long, and sometimes the planes of the final strike do not return to their carriers until after dark.

Ever Growing Tension

One can imagine the growing alarm and dismay in Japan as a result of these carrier swings to within little more than 200 miles of its home islands.

The Japanese people have been warned for months that the Empire was imperiled. But the uncertainty while waiting and the growing tension as deckloads of fighters, divers and torpedo planes poise themselves for nearer and ever nearer strikes cannot be easy to take.

Correspondents here have become accustomed to the fact that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's release of a new air strike communiqué doesn't necessarily mean the action is over. When carrier actions are reaching the crescendo of activity as they did in the Philippines last month, new coded dispatches are received by the Commander in Chief in the Pacific just as often as a task force can move into an area where radio contact is not likely to be broken.

It is, of course, impossible to say whether the Ryukyu chain is now being hit again or whether waves of carrier planes are at this moment flying against some new target. But expectations are high that the Third Fleet will continue to write history for some time to come, thus earning another heartfelt "well done" from the public and the High Command of its Navy.

Japanese Convoy Caught by U. S. Planes

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Attack Off Kavieng, New Ireland, in Pacific

Planes of the United States Far East Air Forces attack a Japanese convoy off Kavieng, New Ireland, in the Pacific. In foreground bombs straddle a patrol boat, one bomb (lower right center) just about to hit the water. In background is cargo vessel which received a fatal hit.

Eisenhower: Victory Sure but Path Hard

Continued from Page 1

instances has shown its hostility and which may harbor Nazi guerrillas willingly or unwillingly. It is felt they can be governed only as conquered people if Allied lives are to be saved and campaigns unimpeded.

No Allied chieftain has even indulged in wishful thinking regarding the behavior of Nazi leaders when cornered between the advancing Anglo-American and Russian armies.

Expect Last-Ditch Stand

The possibility existed that the pell-mell impetus of the German disaster in France might prevent the Nazis from re-establishing the situation. But with Hitler and Himmler in control, there is little expectation other than that they will keep Germany fighting even after deep invasion.

These fanatics, Allied authorities believe, may go into mountain retreats or go underground and seek to continue their warfare, even though the German armies are formally beaten. But they will be relatively powerless if the Allied military rule of Germany remains just but firm.

Such acquaintance with the actualities of the situation is no cause for pessimism, however. All indications at Headquarters, including today's conference with the Supreme Commander, assure that neither winter weather, rough terrain, nor supply problems will prevent the Allied push against Germany from mounting steadily and aggressively. There will be no winter hibernation. The Russians have shown how winter campaigns can be conducted, and American and British troops are prepared to do the same, if necessary despite different climatic conditions.

To Exploit Every Break

Nor is there any contentment with a campaign which involves mere inching ahead into Germany yard by yard. When the breakthrough came in Normandy at Avranches, mobile warfare became possible and the situation was exploited to the full. The fact that the Germans had fought so hard to hold their Normandy lines and committed so many divisions and so much armor there contributed to the subsequent Nazi debacle.

Meanwhile, Aachen represents something more than just one stubborn city to be removed from the Allied pathway to Berlin. It shows the military technique which may have to be employed again and again in the battle of Germany if the Nazis persist in fortifying their towns and cities.

When the Allies are in position to subject them to intensive artillery and air pounding, they will demand unconditional surrender. If this is refused, the cities will be destroyed.

The ultimatum to the Aachen garrison commander gave him the opportunity to spare civilians and the town itself. But it was not the same as the armistice or truce at Boulogne and other Channel ports. The Allies now are dealing with enemy cities, not towns holding Allied populations. Truces at the Channel ports were to allow civilians to leave; an ultimatum gives the Nazi commander the choice of surrender or destruction.

The same technique could apply equally at Cologne, Düsseldorf, or Berlin. If the garrison commander pushes civilians through the Allied lines during a 24-hour period, they will be spared and dealt with by the Army civil administration. Otherwise, they stand or fall with the commander's decision.

Allied experience at Boulogne and Calais has shown that whereas Nazi commanders loudly protested their intention to fight to the last man, when the all-out assault began, surrender came quickly enough. At Aachen, the enemy has improvised exceptionally strong defenses by strengthening house walls and converting each house into a well-manned pillbox.

Whether a German desire to save the towns and cities of the Reich would triumph over the Nazis' professed intention—professed by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels—to conduct a scorched-earth retreat remains to be seen. The situation at Aachen was rendered hopeless for the Germans when encircling Allied spearheads reached Haaren and Wurselen, cutting the main Aachen-Cologne highways and practically closing the pincers.

Meanwhile, the battle of inching into Germany continued on all fronts. Obviously, nowhere has the full-strength onslaught prolifically predicted by German commentators been launched yet. Everywhere movements amount to maintenance of relentless pressure, improvement of positions and continual whittling down of German defensive strength.

On the southern battle line, the French First Army, which, it now is disclosed makes up the Sixth Army Group together with the American Seventh Army, has been meeting heavier opposition than that encountered in Tunisia, Italy, or southern France.

On the Dutch front, a Canadian sea-borne landing behind enemy lines, continuing along the Leopold Canal bridgehead has been termed by SHAEF as a successful operation and has definitely lessened pressure against the Allied bridgehead, though the bridgehead itself has not been enlarged.

Sweden Bars War-Criminal 'Refugees'

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (AP)—A Swedish commission is studying ways to put teeth into the Government's recently declared policy of closing Sweden's doors to war criminals.

The Swedes are fully aware of attempts by Nazis and Quislings to seek haven here despite notice that they are unwelcome, and they are planning measures to meet the problem and return such individuals to justice. Preliminary moves are being made, although the Allies have not yet announced a list of war criminals.

In the case of former Finnish State Police Chief Anthoni, who entered Sweden illegally after the Russian armistice, Swedish police have detained him on a technicality and publicity given the case has made it plain that his presence is regarded as undesirable. He was accused of using Nazi Gestapo methods.

Commenting on Quislings fleeing from Norway, the newspaper Aftonbladet observed they could not be given asylum as political refugees "because they hardly are anything more than criminals." The paper added: "High treason is a criminal act. To steal property of Jews, to mistreat Norwegians on the streets, to denounce countrymen to the Germans, to expropriate millions of crowns in property from others—these may be regarded as criminal acts. And their problem is easy to solve. There are no international conventions about turning over criminals."

There has been a steady flow of refugees and evacuees into Sweden from Norway, Finland, Denmark and the Baltic States, including many Quislings who have been sorted out and interned in special camps. What will happen to them will be settled after the war, but the Swedish Government is expected to turn them over to their legal governments for justice.

War Reporters Hit Heavy Censorship Of Communist Area

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 12 (AP)—Complaints against Chungking censorship of dispatches filed from the Communist area of China were voiced Oct. 11 by two correspondents at a Government press conference.

Guenther Stein, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and the London News-Chronicle, spent 4½ months in the area. On his return, Mr. Stein said, he found that censors here had excised more than 5,000 words from 17 messages. (Chungking is the relay point where messages from Communist territory are handled by the censor before retransmission abroad.)

Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times, who recently returned from a fortnight in the area, also complained about the severity of censorship on news about the Communists.

K. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggested the matter be discussed with Government spokesmen at his office, rather than at a press conference.

Pennsylvania Governor To Speak in Bay State

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 12 (AP)—Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, will make three out-of-State addresses under auspices of the Republican National Committee, he announced today.

He will speak at Springfield, Mass., at noon Friday and at Westfield, Mass., that night. The third speech will be at Trenton, N. J., on Oct. 31.

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LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—England's women are demanding more and better corsets and the Corset Guild is seeking action from the government.

"If Mr. Dalton (Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade) does not agree to see us and listen to reason," said the Guild's secretary, "the leaders in the corset industry are ready to stage a sit-down strike on the steps of the Board of Trade."

Corsetiers report that in the "black market" women are paying as high as $80 for inferior corsets.

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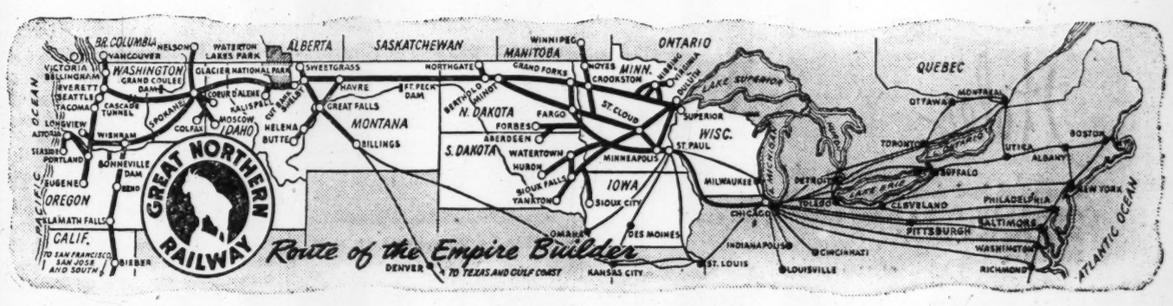

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President Assures Poles He Favors Strong Poland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — President Roosevelt said last night Poland must be "reconstructed as a great nation," and told a group of Polish-American leaders that "world opinion is going to back up that objective."

The White House issued an exchange of remarks between President Roosevelt and the leaders of the Polish American Congress several hours after the Congress delegates presented him a memorial urging that Poland's territorial integrity be preserved.

"You and I are all agreed that Poland must be reconstituted as a great nation," the President told the head of the Polish American Congress, Charles Rozmarek of Chicago.

"Of course," he continued, "we should all bear in mind that nobody here has accurate information about everything that is going on in Poland. Even I, as President of the United States, with access to all of the information which is available, am not fully informed of the whole story. . . .

"The broad objective which we all seek is excellent. I am certain that world opinion is going to back up that objective—not only to reconstitute Poland as a strong nation, but also as a representative and peace-loving nation."

Remarks Please Poles

After the White House released the exchange of remarks between the President and the Polish leaders, Mr. Rozmarek issued a statement saying the Polish-American Congress "appreciates and is heartened by the President's declaration."

"We share the President's hope and remain with the conviction that if permanent peace is to be assured Poland must again take her place in the family of nations politically and economically," he added.

The White House statement of Mr. Rozmarek's remarks said he told the President that the Polish-Americans are anxious to know whether President Roosevelt is prepared "by all means at your disposal to insist upon and to defend the just principle of Poland's independence and also her territorial integrity without which the Polish nation could not remain self-supporting and could not fail to become dependent on her powerful eastern neighbor," the latter an obvious reference to Russia.

The Polish-American leaders also asked the President for assurance that America's policy for the establishment of a world peace has not "departed from the principles embodied" in the Atlantic Charter and the declaration on the Four Freedoms. They asked him to issue a public statement clarifying this Government's attitude toward Poland.

Libraries Well Equipped

The public libraries in the United States, exclusive of college and school libraries, contain more than 114,000,000 books, with an annual circulation of more than 425,000,000 volumes.

Churchill and Eden Greeted in Moscow

Associated Press Radiophoto

British Officials Confer With Marshal Stalin

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, left foreground, is greeted by Russian Foreign Minister Vyachslev Molotov, right, at the Moscow Airdrome after his arrival for a conference with Marshal Stalin. Anthony Eden, third from right, accompanied the Prime Minister. Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs Ivan M. Maisky is second from right.

Stalin Says U. S. Output Turned Tide

Continued from Page 1

without American war aid the course of the European conflict might have been different.

Speaking at a precedent-setting dinner given in his honor by Mr. Churchill, the Soviet Premier said both Russia and Britain had played big parts in the war, but the stupendous production and organizing ability of the United States had helped turn the tide.

It was the most generous public utterance of any Russian in this war, and British and Russian guests called it a "great tribute."

Mr. Stalin spoke long and earnestly of the part played by the United States—the longest talk of a formal dinner which lasted until almost midnight.

Mr. Stalin broke all precedent by attending the dinner in the British Embassy—the first time he ever had visited any Embassy in Moscow.

His first toast was to President Roosevelt, and his second to the United States for her part in bringing victory to the United Nations. There were many subsequent toasts to the importance of co-operation and friendship between the three great powers.

German Looting in Greece Described by Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

Cross had distributed to the people.

It is almost indescribable what the Germans have done in Greece, not only to the Greeks but also to their so-called Italian allies.

I saw Italian soldiers, wandering into our lines for protection who had been deprived of everything they possessed—boots, socks, and underwear—and left only with their ancient uniform, trousers and tunics.

Poor peasants had to give up their best cooking utensils, especially if they happened to be copper.

Taken Without Payment

Their poultry and sheep had been commandeered without payment. There were atrocities too.

There was the terrible massacre of Kalavrita where since last December a few women and young children, the only survivors of a village of 2,000 inhabitants, still wander among the ruins of their homes, existing on weeds and grasses and the few supplies the Red Cross and a secret British mission have been able to give them.

Moreover Greek economy has completely collapsed under the weight of Nazi printing presses. Money no longer has any meaning.

A shave will cost 15,000,000 drachmas. (Before the war 100 drachmas were worth about $1.) Turkey costs somewhere in the billions. English gold pounds, which have been used by the British mission working inside Greece for more than 18 months, are equivalent to 6,000 million drachmas.

Nazis Encouraged Strife

Before I went to Greece I had expected to find appalling conditions and economic ruin. I hadn't imagined that it could be quite so bad.

I had imagined the internal struggle in Greece as simply a thing of patriotic Partisans—comprised under titles of H. E. L. A. S. and E. A. M. and others—fighting a bitter heroic battle against the Germans and Greek Quislings. That I discovered to be a "pipe dream."

There has been and still is a bitter internecine war in progress in which the main sufferers have been Greeks and in which the Germans have stood on the sidelines and shouted words of encouragement.

This internal problem is unbelievably complex. As far as I could see there are only three things of which you can be reasonably sure; first, that almost all Greeks are practically pro-British.

Second, that almost all Greeks are antagonistic to the Germans—as one Greek in Patrai said to me, "We have no Quislings in Greece."

Third, that while they must have assistance and a certain degree of Allied protection, almost no Greeks want any interference either from friends or foe in settling their political future—neither a Churchill-imposed King nor a Russian-imposed Communism.

Conflicting Ideologies

Apart from these three broad generalizations, the rest is a caldron full of all kinds of different ingredients and kept boiling by fires of conflicting ideologies.

People have spoken of Quisling Greek troops who are fighting with the Germans. But these Quisling troops—referred to as security battalions—are made up of all sorts of ingredients.

Some are decent people genuinely terrified by the Communist bogey which is widely spread by German propaganda.

Some are previous members of E. A. M. or other Partisan patriotic bands raised by the British secret mission to fight against the Germans who have left E. A. M. in disgust and joined the so-called Quislings so as to protect towns and villages against Partisan marauders.

A Dissident Mixture

Some are youths who have been conscripted by the Athenian Government, others have joined simply to eat. There is a fair sprinkling of just ordinary thugs and unscrupulous self-seekers on the make. But few if any of them are pro-German.

On the Partisan side there is much the same strange medley—political idealists with Communist or Left-Wing beliefs, Patriots who hate the Germans, bad criminal elements, and just simple peasants who have been forced into joining.

Each side shows bitter animosity to the other.

Unfortunately the better elements in both have lost control to irresponsible leaders, with the result that both are plundering and pillaging and both are feared by the large mass of ordinary peaceful decent Greeks.

In their own internecine activities there has been little time or inclination for the Partisans to fight the Germans.

This is an actuality that has to be faced if the tremendous problem of Greece is going to begin to be solved.

Food and Economic Aid

There are two things that Greece must have immediately and in good quantities. The first is food, clothing and economic assistance on a major scale.

Many Greeks fear that they are to be treated on the same scale of relief as the Italians. They see no reason for that because, as they are proud to claim they are Allies and have suffered terribly in the Allied cause, whereas the Italians were until recently enemies.

The second is internal order, which in the first instance must be imposed by Allied troops, so that the Greeks can have a peaceful atmosphere in which to set their political house in order.

Greece is likely to be a touchstone for the depth and breadth of Allied statesmanship.

'Little Man' in England Cheered By Easing of Civil Restrictions

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12 — The "little man" in London and southern England, resigning himself to the prospect of another 'blackout' winter, is cheered by the slight easing of the food situation and the lifting of irksome civil defense destrictions, some of which he has borne for five years.

He has been released from Home Guard duties and has to spend less time fire-watching. He has some heating in his office, though he is still forced to economize in fuel. There is enough light in the train for him to read his newspaper on his way home. He still has to wait in a queue, however, to buy this newspaper. But the queues are very much shorter now. The only really long ones are for busses and horsemeat for pets.

Shortage of Milk

The chief problem for the wife of the "little man" at the moment is a shortage of milk. Winter rationing of two milkless days each week and only a half pint per person on other days has started. Though basic rations remain the same, there is an increased supply of fish to eke out with on meatless days. To supplement winter catches, the Ministry of Food is to release frozen fish from Canada, Newfoundland and Iceland.

The Food Minister also has promised one pound—that's about three— South African oranges for each person between now and the end of the year. This is good news to most adults who could count on one hand the number of oranges they have eaten in the past four years.

Cargoes for Children

Cargoes of oranges imported have been sold to children and only an occasional surplus allocated for grownups.

Although the air-raid siren still sounds at night and an occasional flying bomb zooms overhead, the "little man," or more often the "little woman" no longer has to do duty in the Street Fire-Guard Party.

Only large business premises still have to be guarded, and even there the "wakeful watch" has been abolished and the Fire Guard is allowed to sleep as much as he can on a hard camp cot.

Despite these slight relaxations, however, the "little man" in Britain is still regulated or "directed" by about 2,000 orders, compared with 800 before the war.

Parisians to See Movies Once More

PARIS, Oct. 12 (Reuter)—For the first time in four years, Partisans will see British, American, and Russian films next Friday, Oct. 13. Under a new Government order the city cinemas will be opened again to civilians, each house being allowed eight showings weekly. These will be nightly at 9:30, except Tuesday and Thursday, with a matinee on Saturday and two on Sunday, starting at 2 o'clock. Tuesdays and Thursdays, days without alcohol, will also be days without cinema.

Until now the theater in Paris has consisted of Army films and stage shows for military personnel only. The improvement in the electrical situation makes the new departure possible.

Electric power has been furnished to Parisian homes.

Hawaii Under Many Flags

Flags were hoisted over Hawaii by the Spanish in 1555, the French in 1786, the Russians in 1814, and the British in 1843.

Bias Charged By Australian Newspapers

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 12 (AP) —The Australian federal and local governments were accused by the Newspaper Proprietors Association today of encouraging dismissed newspapermen in the dispute which has left Sydney without any of its regular daily papers this week.

The four dailies are publishing a composite four-page paper and their former employees are putting out a 12-page tabloid.

The Proprietors Association said the journalists' tabloid was operating without a license, was taking news off the air contrary to Government regulations, and was being issued by the Communist Party.

The Government was criticized for preventing reporters from the proprietors' composite paper from entering the gallery in Parliament yesterday and today.

The tabloid was receiving exclusive interstate services on police news and state and federal political coverage. Proprietors in other states, fearful of becoming involved in the Sydney dispute, withheld wire services, while police and Ministers of State of the Labor Government refused to see newsmen from the publishers' paper.

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Germans Compelled to Decide On Quitting Useless Fronts

Continued from Page 1

now than they were last May, but the pressure per mile is potentially greater and increasing. They need presumably to increase their strength on both to more nearly what it was in the beginning. That would require some 45 divisions to be recovered from the useless fronts.

Can they find them?

Last spring they had about 30 divisions on the Baltic front. How much of these remain is uncertain. An estimate depends on whether one assumes that the current Russian advance in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania is the result of a contested Russian offensive or a calculated, careful German withdrawal. It would be unsafe to assume that Germany will recover less than 20 divisions from the Baltic front.

20 Divisions in Italy

The withdrawal from Finland is under way now. They reportedly had seven divisions in northern Finland in the spring. That seven is now shifting into Norway and presumably down to Denmark. They had maintained eleven in those two states. Thus there are the better part of 18 divisions to be pulled back into Germany itself from Scandinavia.

Greece and Yugoslavia once held some 25 German divisions. Perhaps seven of those have already been withdrawn because the current figure is 18 of which five are still reported south of Belgrade and therefore in grave danger of being finally lost. Of the 13 remaining most will be required to hold the shortened Balkan front from the Dalmatian coast through Hungary, but some can be considered a potential gain for the main fronts.

In Italy there are still 20 divisions identified on the fighting front as compared to 25 in the spring, although they represent less than 20 in terms of effective strength. By withdrawing to the Alps the equivalent of five or more good divisions would be recoverable.

These estimates assume that there were originally about 30 German divisions on the southern Russian front. What remains of these is speculative. It depends on the extent to which they succeeded in spending satellite troops to cover the German retreat. With no satellite forces left on the German side except the Hungarian it seems plausible that they will require the residue of that force, whatever it is, to man the Carpathian sector of the front.

From all of this one must conclude that by improvising a successful stand on both the Rhine and the Vistula the Germans have won the opportunity to recover very nearly their net loss of some 45 divisions on their main fronts if they do choose now to pull in what is still outside their main defenses.

Approximate Position

As nearly as one can estimate from inconclusive information the following table gives an approximation of the German position:

	Early Spring	Now
Western Front	65	40
Central Russian Front	125	100
Baltic Front	30	20?
Southern Russian	30	20?
Scandinavia	18	18
Balkans	25	18
Italy	25	20

It shows a German order of battle which has been contracted severely during the summer, but one which still offers them a chance to recover from useless fronts a very considerable force to remedy the weaknesses on the main fronts.

However, behind these bare facts goes further qualification that the divisions in the line now are thinner than in the spring and many of them are composed of recruits or reservists well below the earlier-standards of the German Army. And their potential losses from the summer's defeats are not yet ended. The five south of Belgrade can well be cut off. And as many as nine in western Holland are in some danger, although probably not as much as optimistically assumed recently. Those along the Schelde Estuary and on Walcheren and Beveland islands still have water communication to the north and may escape that way even if their land route is cut as it seems about to be.

What the Germans have done in Italy with their relatively small force there is one of their most remarkable defensive feats. In military quarters Kesselring's campaign is coming to be regarded as the ablest of any German General. Rommel's star has gone into complete eclipse. His original failure in the Mediterranean has been climaxed by his disastrous strategy in Normandy. But Kesselring has done more with less force than any other German General. He is still a major thorn in the side of Allied military prestige.

Gets New Post

© Harris & Ewing

John F. Simmons

Recently appointed United States Ambassador to El Salvador, he was one time Counselor to the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Radio and Weather Outpost In Greenland Lost to Nazis

Continued from Page 1

conditions and the Allied bombing forays.

While the AAF only disclose that three officers and nine men along with considerable scientific, radio and ordnance equipment had been seized by an American force, the Navy later identified the seizure as having been made by a landing party from a Coast Guard cutter.

From the same Army Air Forces sources which disclosed this Greenland raid it was learned that the majority of all American planes now in the European theater are now based in France where they outnumber the British craft. In fact, the 9th Air Force, which is based in France, now is a larger force than the celebrated 8th which operated out of Britain. At least 25 airfields in France, formerly used by the Luftwaffe, have been taken over by the Allies. Some are so well built they have concrete runways 5,000 feet or more.

Greatest Air-borne Attack

In commenting on the spectacular air-borne landings in Holland, the greatest air-borne attack in history, which while a tactical success in many ways did not open up the Ruhr to Allied armies, AAF sources explained that the British division at Arnhem was doomed because armored ground forces were not able to reach them in time. The weather and the Luftwaffe added to their problems. But it was the inability of ground forces after a week or more of fighting to reach them that sealed their doom.

AAF spokesmen also explained under questioning that after V-E Day (the defeat of Germany) several C-47s, the type of plane generally used by commercial lines, would be released to the air lines. Of the 158 planes which the AAF took over from commercial lines on the outbreak of war, it was stated, 116 have been turned back, and 26 more will be released shortly. It is up to the Civil Aeronautics Board, it was pointed out, to decide which lines got these planes.

'One-Man Army' Honored For a Second Time

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., Oct. 12 (AP)—Pfc. Alton R. Knappenberger, 20-year-old "one-man army" of Spring Mount, Pa., was honored a second time for heroism in action on the Anzio beachhead when he received the Italian War Cross at a retreat parade and review of 4,500 enlisted men and officers here yesterday.

He previously received the Congressional Medal of Honor for single-handedly routing a whole Nazi platoon. The official citation credited him with disrupting an enemy attack for more than two hours.

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Willkie: 'I Have Not Decided'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Opposite claims by spokesmen for both major parties that Wendell Willkie had decided to come out for their side in the 1944 presidential campaign are refuted by a letter which Mr. Willkie wrote to this correspondent seven days before his passing.

This letter was dictated to his secretary later in the day on Saturday, Sept. 30, after I had spent an hour with him in his room in the Lenox Hill Hospital discussing all phases of the election. It reads in part:

"I enjoyed our talk this morning very much. Frankly, I cannot answer your ultimate question yet because I have not finally decided."

This letter was received on Monday, Oct. 1, and on that same day Mr. Willkie asked one of his personal aids to prepare for his study a documented memorandum setting forth his conception of the factors of the campaign which would properly be weighed in making this ultimate decision.

"I have not finally decided," appears to be Mr. Willkie's last word dealing with the great decision which is before the American people to determine on Nov. 7.

Schacht Reported Arrested in Reich

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (AP) — Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the German Reichsbank and the financial wizard who devised most of the Nazi financial and economic controls, has been arrested in Germany, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said yesterday. The report has not been confirmed.

Dagens Nyheter said Herr Schacht's niece, Sigrid Schacht told Swedish authorities of the arrest of her uncle. She has been working in the German legation in Stockholm and last week turned in her German passport for a Swedish foreigner's pass.

She was quoted as saying she had planned to take this action for a long time, but had deferred it "out of regard for her uncle." When he was arrested, she explained, there was nothing to prevent her turning in her passport.

Full Oil Tanks Are Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies today urged domestic users of fuel oil for heating to fill all home tanks now to insure a supply when cold weather comes. Storage space available for civilian grades of fuel oil, he said, has been drastically reduced by the needs for military reserve.

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Texas Ready to Go to War, Not So Ready for 'League'

Texas, a leading State in advocating international collaboration before Pearl Harbor, has entered a puzzling period of nationalistic movements. The following article, last in a series on the Texas political revolt against Democratic Party leadership, presents explanations of Lone Star viewpoints on world affairs.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Before the United States entered the war, you could find nowhere in the nation more fervent support for the Administration's realistic and aggressive foreign policy than right here in Texas. So strong and so universal was anti-isolationist opinion in this section that it simply did not become an issue.

By January, 1943, less than a month after Pearl Harbor, there were more than 300,000 Texans in the armed services. The State led the nation in the per capita number of enlistments.

Yet today, Texas is one of the few States on whose November ballot appears the name of Gerald L. K. Smith's isolationist America First Party.

Firmly entrenched here is the Committee for Constitutional Government, whose Executive Secretary, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, convicted in 1920 of purchasing a New York paper with funds provided by the German Government, has recently been indicted by a House committee for failing to disclose the financial backing of the organization.

Little Support for 'League'

Texas today is the hub of anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the South. And here today this writer finds less talk about, and concurrently less support for, a strong postwar world-peace agency than anywhere else in the country, including Illinois.

Until examined closely it looks like a paradox. It looks as if either Texas opinion is contradicting itself, supporting the international view in one instance and the nationalist in the next, or something has happened, with reason, to change that view.

Close examination will show, though, that it isn't a contradiction or a turncoat matter, but a misinterpretation of attitudes in terms of specific issues.

The simple answer is that Texas is neither internationalist nor isolationist—that is, not isolationist in the anti-British, "it's not our war," sense.

Texans Go 'All Out'

Back when the "rebel" yell always sounded out clear and strong wherever there were supporting cheers for a "Win the War by Aiding the Allies" appeal, Texans were characteristically going "all the way" in following along a fighting tradition. They've lived under six flags. They've fought to get out from under most of them. They've been the underdog, and the victims of oppression. They know what tyrannical aggression is, and they know what patriotism and national solidarity and democracy are.

"We'll fight at the drop of a hat," said one Texan, "if it's a righteous cause."

There's no denying that a good many may have "gone along" on the internationalist side because it was espoused by the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party is "the" party in Texas, as elsewhere in the South.

Trade Factor

Some say, too, that the South was overready to fight alongside the British because it was recalled that in the War Between the States the British made some more or less effective gestures to give aid to the Confederacy. There is, in addition, the trade factor. The South raises, and always hopes to export, lots of cotton.

Put all this together and it spelled consistent backing for the Administration foreign policy, and a readiness to get in and fight when the war did come.

But now, what has happened? Really nothing. Texas "internationalism" or rather "nonisolationism," was not built on a broad conception of the need for, or construction of, postwar world collaboration.

"Help Britain, lick Hitler and Hirohito, win the war, and get back to work."—That is the sum and substance of foreign policy here, as many close observers now see it.

Not Isolationism

Lack of aggressive internationalism, of the sort that seeks a strong world state to insure the peace, does not mean a reversion to or an adoption of isolationism. Texas was ready to fight. It is anxious for peace. It is not now concerned especially with world politics.

I talked with literally hundreds of Texans, what was a pretty good cross-section, all kinds and classes. Of everyone I asked, "What about the peace? What do you think about establishing a world organization to enforce the peace?"

Those who replied with a concrete and at the same time, an earnest thought on the subject I could count on my fingers.

The composite answer was to this effect: "Oh, we're not much exercised down here today about these things. We're winning the war. We helped the British. We're licking the dictators. We've got some problems here at home to solve now. No, you won't find many folks here talking about a world peace organization."

You see, it isn't a matter of being opposed to a world organization. There was no talk about surrendering sovereignty, no bitter remarks about a "superstate."

Accent on Nationalism

Where I did defect a more positive attitude on what might be called the isolationist side, I noted invariably that it was from those who were most active in the current anti-Roosevelt fight. But, this tendency toward "nationalism" it was apparent, was a result of an anti-Roosevelt view rather than the anti-Roosevelt view being the result of a nationalist attitude.

As for the America First Party, one well-placed and unprejudiced newspaper writer here cautioned that "this group is not to be taken seriously at all in Texas." As a matter of fact, while Mr. Smith, the party's organizer and its presidential candidate, submitted a list of 23 presidential electors to the Secretary of State, apparently without asking their permission, several wrote that they did not care to be named on the ballot under this party label, and only three returned the signed oath of allegiance to state, nation, and the representative form of government, in time to get on the ballot, which will thus appear with an American First Party label, but with only three electors. It has no other nominees.

This group is the only one in Texas which has a clear-cut isolationist or nationalist goal. The Committee for Constitutional Government, supported by many on the anti-Roosevelt side of the local Democratic Party fight, has an isolationist background, but its work here apparently is along domestic political lines alone.

Philadelphia's Chinatown

Wide World

Anniversary of Republic Commemorated

The "Dragon" dominates the parade in the Quaker City on Oct. 11, marking the 33d year of the Chinese Republic. Crowds lined the streets to watch the procession. The Chinese are renowned for their artistry and skill in putting on colorful pageants in the Oriental manner.

Ball Grabs Senate by Horns To Put Teeth in World Peace

Continued from Page 1

for election—who were isolationists before Pearl Harbor, and who are "nationalists" today—are returned to office.

Some of these men undoubtedly have hoped to hedge and conceal the "league" issue in this campaign. Probably they would have done so if it had not been for Senator Ball.

He is like a small boy who is speaking up with awkward, pertinent, loud questions right in meeting. Nobody can stop him. The other Senators simply do not know how to handle him. He is a man possessed by the belief that it is better to sacrifice his own political career than to throw away the sacrifices which millions of young Americans are making on the field of battle. A man possessed with such a feeling as that—well, you just can't silence.

Senator Ball is speaking up more and more plainly. Here is what he has said to date:

1. There are three members of the Senate alone, each prepared to speak for a week to delay American joint action with other nations to halt an aggressor. Senator Ball told the Senate "we all know it." And he added, "Hitler conquered Poland in 26 days."

2. Of 32 Senators up for re-election there are eight Republicans and three Democrats who should be defeated in November because they are "rabid isolationists." Senator Ball did not identify them by name, but Washington correspondents have gleefully pointed out the 11 whose voting records on Lend-Lease, conscription and Neutrality Act revision indicate their inclusion.

3. Above all, Ball has pointed out that weasel-worded praise of Dumbarton Oaks is not enough without specific commitments, and that with an election now on, this is about the last time voters will have a chance to make their wishes felt, not only in the presidential race, but in the Senate where man's hope of a new world organization must run the gantlet of the two-thirds rule.

"I cannot forget that 25 years ago," Senator Ball declared yesterday, "the League of Nations was sabotaged and killed by public officials who claimed to be for its general outline and purposes, but who fought every specific authority needed to make it effective."

Senator Ball's statements have been met by amazed silence among other Senators, particularly within his own party. But he is probably having as much national effect as any other member of the Upper House speaking today.

Minnesota has been on the political doubtful list from the start. Now the State is a battleground almost unsurpassed in the nation.

Both Governor Dewey and President Roosevelt are expected to make further speeches on the issue raised by the young Senator.

In the Northwest the seats of two of the 11 "rabid isolationists" identified by the press are seriously endangered. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, in an interview here yesterday forecast the victory of Representative Howard J. McMurray (D) of Wisconsin, now running for the Senate against incumbent Alexander Wiley (R), and of Democratic Gov. John Moses, running against Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) for the Senate seat, as a result of the Ball campaign.

Senator Nye voted against both laws to revise the Neutrality Act, both laws for military conscription, and against Lend-Lease. Senator Wiley also voted "nay" on all five issues. If the obstructionists had been successful, America might have lost the war, Senator Ball argues. Now these two, and nine others, three of them Democrats, are up for re-election.

Fish Attitude Rouses His Ire

Senator Ball has just come back to Washington after debating Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. Mr. Fish, former arch-isolationist, hailed Dumbarton Oaks as "a constructive, sound and wise beginning of the world peace problem."

It is just this praise by Mr. Fish that keeps Senator Ball awake at night. He can't sleep when he thinks of the boys in the trenches, and what happened to League No. 1.

The praise is too general, he cries. The public is being deceived, he charges.

That's what happened in the League fight: everybody favored the League idea, but subtle Senator Lodge killed it with reservations.

The fight now won't come over the general issue of joining a league, he says, it will come over specific details of the plan, notably two.

Before Senator Ball will support either presidential candidate he wants specific comment on these two points.

1. He asserts opponents of world collaboration will seek to hold off a Senate acceptance of the Dumbarton Oaks machinery until a hundred other extraneous subjects are settled—India, Ireland, Poland: all the thorny subjects under the sun.

2. And he asserts Senate obstructionists will demand reservations in the Dumbarton Oaks security structure so that America don't have to answer the international fire alarm instantly, with other countries, when it comes; but will have the privilege of sitting down and debating each particular alarm.

Only rarely do politicians risk their future by "going off the reservation" as Senator Ball has done. Still more rarely are they successful at it. When they are they become famous, like the late George Norris. Washington correspondents are re-examining the tall, gaunt idealist from Minnesota, and his antecedents. How did he get that way?

"Joe" Ball was state political writer for the liberal Pioneer Press and Dispatch, owned by the Cowles Brothers, until Oct. 14, 1940. Then Gov. Harold E. Stassen picked him unexpectedly to sit in the United States Senate to fill two years of an unexpired term. He was just under 35. Some Senators were over twice his age. Some had been in the Senate as many years as he was old.

Two years later, in 1942, Senator Ball ran for re-election in his own right and won. Today, Governor Stassen is serving his country as a naval officer, at sea, and the man he picked for the Senate is trying to do his bit in Washington. Going "off the political reservation," as Senator Ball has done, is tantamount to political suicide for most men. Senator Ball thought it over. Then he made up his mind.

TWA Ready for Fast Service Between New York-London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., is prepared to open a daily flying service between New York and London at the cost of only $263.80 a passenger for a one-way trip as soon as government approval can be obtained, it was announced by Jack Frye, President of the company.

The proposed service was outlined at a press conference here yesterday when Mr. Frye said he would seek approval of the flights at the hearings on applications for overseas routes opening before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington next Monday, Oct. 16.

He also announced plans for similarly low-cost flights to Paris, Cairo, Calcutta, and intervening stops, employing five Boeing stratoliner super air transports recently returned to TWA by the Air Transport Command.

The stratoliners will make the flight to London in 22 hours 40 minutes from New York, Mr. Frye said. Present trans-Atlantic service to London by air takes 32 hours by way of Foynes and about 42 hours by way of Lisbon. He added that the proposed fare would be a reduction of about 60 per cent in the present fare of $572, and below the prewar shipping first-class fare of $316.

"The thing that I am going to emphasize at this hearing," Mr. Frye said, "is that TWA proposes to institute frequent service over routes at low rates just as soon as they'll let us, rather than at some obscure time in the distant future."

Electricity Stopped

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuter)—Partisans in the Domodossola, a district in northern Italy, where the population is threatened with starvation, have stopped the supply of electricity to districts in Novara Province held by Mussolini's Fascists.

The Domodossola power station [at the Italian exit of the Simplon Tunnel] supplies the whole region. The Partisans are trying to force the Fascists to deliver foodstuffs or money in return for electric current.

Hawaii as 49th State

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Bricker: New Deal Cannot Be Trusted on Postwar Jobs

EN ROUTE WITH BRICKER, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker moved down toward Oregon for five speeches today after telling a Tacoma, Wash., audience that the New Deal could not be trusted to provide productive employment in peacetime.

The Ohio Governor speaking over a nation-wide radio hookup (Mutual) from the Tacoma Armory last night declared the present national administration had "dragged this country to the bottom of the list of nations in terms of industrial recovery" after "years of unprecedented spending, pump-priming and economic tinkering."

In view of this he added "the New Deal can not be trusted to provide productive peace-time jobs in the United States."

Comparing this nation's struggle against depression with that of Great Britain, Governor Bricker said that within three years after the low point of 1932 Great Britain restored national income and employment to her 1929 figure.

The United States, he asserted, "never recovered her 1929 income or employment until war came."

The Republican candidate outlined a program to "provide jobs and to maintain a high national income" which included these points:

Settle war contracts as early as possible; dispose of surplus government plants equipment and supplies "equitably and fairly"; inaugurate a tax policy that will encourage venture capital and terminate deficit financing soon after victory.

India Maps Postwar Industrial Mission

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (Reuter)—A group of 10 Indian industrialists and businessmen have been invited by the Government of India to visit England and America as soon as war exigencies permit.

The object of the visit will be to study the present industrial organizations of the two countries, their technical advances during the past few years and their postwar plans.

Looks Before He Leaps

Wide World

How They Fight in Jungle

This is how they train them at the Infantry Training Post at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the men who are showing how it is done have been just where such a thing comes in handy—in the South Pacific. They are First Sergeant Norris P. Burns of San Francisco, doing the jumping upon the back of Technical Sergeant Warren G. Campbell of Pittsburgh.

Politicians Provide Variety For Columbus Day Exercises

By the Associated Press

The country celebrated the 452d anniversary of its discovery—Columbus Day—today in the midst of a continuing political quarrel about its prospects in the years ahead.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee, in a speech at Tacoma, Wash., asserted that the Roosevelt Administration dragged America "to the bottom of the list of nations" in industrial recovery.

Therefore, he said, it was demonstrated that "the New Deal cannot be trusted to provide productive peacetime jobs."

The contrary view that the workers and the country as a whole would be far worse off under Republicans than Democrats was expressed by Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee working for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Republicans, said Mr. Hillman in a speech to the C. I. O. Shop Stewards' Convention in Philadelphia, stand for a "return to normalcy—to do-nothing Hooverism at home and narrow, stupid nationalism abroad."

President Roosevelt's observation of Columbus Day centered on a ten-minute broadcast at 4 p. m., eastern war time, from the White House, with Latin American diplomats as his immediate audience.

His Republican opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, traveled from Albany to review the big New York City parade with which Italian-Americans and others annually honor Columbus.

In other developments:

● Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, said his New Orleans speech today on flood control was in the non-political category. He will set out soon on a 7,500-mile campaign tour with its first major speech in Los Angeles Oct. 16.

A group of Democratic leaders from Florida, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, assembled at Atlanta, predicted in a joint statement that the South would "again lead the nation in sweeping President Roosevelt back into office."

Estimates of state election officials indicated that more than 2,300,000 ballots will be cast Nov. 7 by men and women in the armed services.

A group of churchmen and labor union representatives from several Eastern, Middle Western and Southern States, in a religion-labor conference at Pittsburgh, adopted a resolution "defending the right and urging the responsibility of church groups and labor unions to organize for political action."

The New York Daily News discontinued its campaign "battle page," in which it has been giving equal space to material provided by the Democratic and Republican National Committees. The "battle page" had been used by 35 newspapers.

Wallace Backs Labor 'Meddling'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace opened a midwestern Democratic campaign tour yesterday with an assertion that labor had a right to "meddle in politics."

The Republican view, he told a mass meeting in Music Hall, is "just give Wall Street the green light and everything will be happy."

Mr. Wallace attacked what he called "Taftism" in the home town of Republican Senator Robert A. Taft, declaring that policies advocated by Senator Taft were "backed by strong newspapers, banks, and real estate," then added:

"Many say labor should not meddle in politics, but I never heard the same ones say that banks, industrialists, insurance executives, and capitalists should not meddle in politics.

"It is well that in America all sincere men can have their say. But it is also important that the common people can have their vote on what is said—and against Taft, the king-maker behind Dewey (Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate).

"Taftism may win Nov. 7, but I don't think so.

"Blackmail and fear no longer rule among men who sweat. The men who make tools know why they made them and for what they made them. And they have as much right to political action as capitalists."

Day of Grace for Parcels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Post Office Department today extended by one day—to Monday, Oct. 16—the deadline for the mailing of Christmas parcels to military personnel overseas. The action was taken "as a public convenience," since the previously announced deadline of Oct. 15 falls on a Sunday.

Truman Sees Expansion Of Water Power

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt was pledged today by his running mate to sponsor both the further development of water power through a planned system of reservoirs and dams and the expansion of river transportation.

Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, said in an address prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Mississippi River Flood Control Association, that Mr. Roosevelt's program for the establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority "will bring new wealth, new opportunity, and new security to millions of our people."

Earlier in a radio speech beamed to the Mississippi Valley, Senator Truman asked "fighting support" for the President's flood control policies, asserting "we must not leave the job half done."

In his radiocast he called for establishment of a Missouri Authority, and said that the people everywhere could be made safe from floods and provided conveniences and labor-saving devices by "cheap and abundant power."

Differences in the Missouri Valley over flood control plans, Senator Truman asserted, are "now being reconciled" as they previously were reconciled in the Tennessee River area—"not by a sacrifice of the American system of free enterprise—not by the creation of a Wall Street-dominated private monopoly—but by the ability of Americans to intelligently determine their common needs and te carry out plans to fulfill them.

Gentlemen Defer Slacks In Women's Garb

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Women workers in the nation's war plants are changing from the once-popular slacks to dresses, says an authority on feminine fashions for factory help. Prevailing factory styles, says Mrs. Eleanor P. Whitaker, consultant on textiles for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours, are sleeveless dresses, jumper style.

"Only where the safety factor is involved do the girl workers still wear slacks," she said. "In departments where no hazard is present, they are finding out that men don't care to see women in slacks."

Two Rent-Control Changes On Rented Rooms Are Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—With millions of rented rooms over the country governed by the Office of Price Administration which has allowed only a slight rise in this essential living cost since the war started, two minor changes in regulations were announced today.

By one change, effective today, landlords who collected security deposits for accommodations "where maximum rents were set by first rentings, on or after the effective date of rent control in the area" may hold the deposits till the current lease terminates, if these deposits were collected before Sept. 1, 1944.

By the other change announced today, a landlord may petition for an order authorizing the demand and receipt of a deposit to secure the return of movable articles. Previously, such a deposit was limited to secure the return of movable articles such as keys and ice trays. An order authorizing a security deposit will be issued by the OPA only where a landlord shows special need for it, and any such deposit may not exceed $10.

The OPA pointed out that other requirements relating to security deposits are unchanged by the action announced today. No security deposit may be required or retained for newly constructed priority housing. Where a security deposit has been received in a first rent case on or after the effective date of rent control but prior to Sept. 1, 1944, under a one-year lease expiring after that date, the landlord must refund the deposit on renewal of the lease. Landlords whose rents were fixed by a renting on the maximum rent date may require a security deposit on the same terms as those provided in the lease or other rental agreement by which the maximum rent was established.

Hawaiians Formed by Lava

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The Home Forum

Entertaining Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SAME POEM in which David exhorts, "Fret not thyself because of evildoers" (Psalms 37:1), he gives us the remedy for anxiety, "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." To refuse to fret, worry, and be anxious, in favor of delighting ourselves in spiritual wisdom, demands confidence in God based on an understanding of His goodness and allness. It may require vigilance and steadfastness to rule fear out of thought and to establish righteousness.

Anxiety frequently comes from undue solicitude for others, for too often the more we love another the more we feel obligated to fret over him with smothering concern. Perhaps it is easier to detect this subtle tendency in another than to see it in ourselves, yet how often do we wish mentally, if not audibly, that someone would "get hold of himself"! Should we not look within and ask: Am I expressing the love of God? Am I using the oil of charity to smooth out the rough spots of human character? Am I living co-operatively?

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 298), "Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be." One who welcomes these angels loses fretfulness and fear, for selfishness and anxiety cannot dwell with them.

Why not scan openly the wrong thinking that walks hand in hand with anxious care—such negative thinking as fear, worry, annoyance, wounded self-esteem, and resentment? Such thoughts do not reflect the divine intelligence, which is wholly good, and when we see them for what they are, we shall willingly discard them. Brotherly love, inspired by the goodness of God, counteracts many of these nagging suggestions, for it carries with it confidence, hope, and faith in good. Let us inventory our thoughts for one day. Are we keeping thought on the positive, constructive side? Do we recognize and acknowledge the rights of others?

A woman struggled through a period of years with sensitiveness that kept her unhappy and on the verge of tears at the smallest provocation. She seemed unaware that this particular form of sensitiveness is closely akin to selfishness. One day, after she had studied Christian Science for some years, this statement from the Bible stood out with healing effect: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes" (Revelation 21:4). She pondered this. She had learned to think of God as Life, Truth, and Love, and she reasoned somewhat as follows: Love wipes away all tears; am I reflecting love, or just indulging hurt feelings? Truth wipes away all tears: am I declaring truth, or just listening to the voice of error? Life knows no tears, and nothing to cause anxiety; am I knowing this Life only? Entertaining these angel thoughts brought healing and poise. She found that one moment of right thinking can erase the memory of years of suffering, so real and true are goodness and loving-kindness.

* * *

It is wise to guard the door of thought, admitting our thought companions as carefully as we admit guests to our homes. If a man is known by the company he keeps, as the proverb says, then we are also known by the thoughts we think, for our thoughts are closer than all else. They are the preface to words and deeds, and even determine our facial expressions. Christian Science teaches us that wrong thoughts must be uprooted, not merely suppressed. It is not sufficient to appear outwardly courteous, while remaining inwardly critical and unkind. In the face of sullenness or fault finding, we can exercise Christlike forbearance, and delight in those Godlike thoughts which dispel both the wrong and its effects. God's angels, His messages of good, will guide us if we heed them.

Every man can be king in his own mental realm, ruling out anxious, fear-filled, narrow, and spiteful thinking, and cultivating thoughts that are noble, generous, kind, and good. Protection, guidance, safety attend this God-given ability, unweakened by fear. "Fear not" was a precept of Christ Jesus.

* * *

Thoughts a man chooses when he is alone largely govern his conduct when with others. Entertaining Godlike thoughts lifts life to usefulness, opens doors of opportunity, inspires appreciation and co-operation. These pleasant citizens of the mind are the angels of God's presence, and they reflect the universal intelligence literally and impartially available to all.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 299): "Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers. By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain 'angels unawares.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

How Does Christian Science Heal?

The disappearance of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

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Mr. Prescott's House On Beacon Street

THERE IS LITTLE in the external aspect of this house in Beacon Street to distinguish it from others in its immediate vicinity. It is one of a continuous but not uniform block. It is of brick, painted white, four stories high, and with one of those swelled fronts which are characteristic of Boston. It has the usual proportion and distribution of drawing-rooms, dining-room, and chambers, which are furnished with unpretending elegance and adorned with some portraits, copies of originals in Spain, illustrative of Mr. Prescott's writings. The most striking portion of the interior consists of an ample library, added by Mr. Prescott to the rear of the house, and communicating with the drawing-rooms. It is an apartment of noble size and fine proportions, filled with a choice collection of books, mostly historical, which are disposed of in cases of richly-veined and highly-polished oak. This room, which is much used in the social arrangements of the household, is not that in which Mr. Prescott does his hard literary work. A much smaller apartment, above the library and communicating with it, is the working study—an arrangement similar to that adopted by Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. — From "Prescott," by GEORGE S. HILLIARD, in Putnam's "Homes of American Authors." (1853.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHEST FROM BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

THE DECORATIVE SKILL of the Pennsylvania German craftsman finds expression in the polychrome design of all manner of household objects, as well as in embroidery, in ornamented pottery, in wrought-iron work and the like. Particularly characteristic and attractive are the dower chests of which this is an unusually fine example. Made of pine and poplar, this chest from the Berks County region of Pennsylvania is dated about 1780, by the Metropolitan Museum of Art which owns it. While more elaborate than many, it nevertheless combines a number of the decorative motifs commonly found in Pennsylvania German folk art. The conventionalized tulip, for instance, appears in a simple rhythmic pattern on the two lower drawers of the chest. This popular flower, like many of the motifs used, is borrowed from a German peasant design originating probably in the Rhine Valley. A delicate tracery of tulips and stems also borders the three central panels; and in these may be found the familiar motifs of carnation and birds, the latter perhaps turtle doves. Joseph Downs of the Metropolitan Museum, in writing of this highly interesting regional art, calls the turtle doves a symbol of love. Another pertinent statement of Mr. Downs concerns the rampant unicorns of the middle panel of which he says: "The painted dower chests of Berks County invariably present confronted unicorns as a central motif, from mediaeval days the fabulous guardians of maidenhood."

The innate feeling for design and the strong desire to be surrounded with highly decorative objects is in strange contrast to the sturdy, simple and almost austere life of the Pennsylvania Germans (or Dutch as they are more often called). For the most part, their houses were big and utilitarian as befits rugged but prosperous farmers; yet they seem to have needed relief or outlet, which found expression in gaily-painted and truly decorative incidental objects, such as this chest. It is quite surprising to learn, however, that this work was not done by the homemaker or amateur, but by itinerant craftsmen. The wealth of such decorative articles in every home suggests that these traveling craftsmen must have made an adequate livelihood.

B. T.

Engel beherbergen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEMSELBEN Psalm, in dem David ermahnt: „Erzürne dich nicht über die Bösen" (Ps. 37, 1), gibt er uns das Heilmittel für Besorgnis: „Habe deine Lust am Herrn; der wird dir geben, was dein Herz wünschet". Uns zu weigern, entrüstet, sorgenvoll und beunruhigt zu sein und statt dessen uns an geistiger Weisheit zu erfreuen, bedingt ein Gottvertrauen, das auf dem Verständnis der Güte und der Allheit beruht. Es kann Wachsamkeit und Standhaftigkeit erfordern, Furcht aus dem Denken auszutreiben und Gerechtigkeit aufzurichten.

Unruhe ist oft die Folge von ungebührlicher Besorgnis um andere; denn allzuoft fühlen wir uns, je mehr wir einen andern lieben, desto mehr verpflichtet, uns über ihn mit erdrückender Besorgnis zu entrüsten. Vielleicht ist es leichter, diese tückische Neigung in einem andern als in uns selber zu entdecken. Doch wie oft wünschen wir im stillen, wenn nicht hörbar, daß einer „sich zusammennehmen" möchte! Sollten wir nicht in uns hineinblicken und uns fragen: Drücke ich die Liebe Gottes aus? Mache ich von dem öl der Nächstenliebe Gebrauch, die rauhen Stellen des menschlichen Charakters zu glätten? Lebe ich zusammenwirkend?

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 298): „Engel sind mit der Wahrheit und der Liebe beschwingte reine Gedanken von Gott, ganz gleich, welcher Art ihre Individualität auch sei". Wer diese Engel willkommen heißt, überwindet Reizbarkeit und Furcht; denn Selbstsucht und Besorgnis können nicht bei ihnen wohnen.

Warum das falsche Denken, das mit ängstlicher Sorge Hand in Hand geht—solch negatives Denken wie Furcht, Unruhe, Ärger, gekränkte Selbstachtung und Groll—nicht offen untersuchen? Solche Gedanken spiegeln nicht die göttliche Intelligenz wider, die gänzlich gut ist, und wenn wir sie als das erkennen, was sie sind, werden wir sie bereitwillig aufgeben. Brüderliche Liebe, von der Güte Gottes eingegeben, wirkt vielen dieser verdrießlichen Einflüsterungen entgegen; denn sie bringt Vertrauen, Hoffnung und Glauben an das Gute mit sich. Laßt uns einen Tag lang eine Bestandsaufnahme von unseren Gedanken machen! Beschäftigt sich unser Denken mit dem Positiven, dem Aufbauenden? Beachten und anerkennen wir die Rechte anderer?

Eine Frau rang jahrelang mit Empfindlichkeit, die sie nicht froh werden ließ und ihr beim geringsten Anlaß Tränen in die Augen trieb. Sie schien nicht gewahr zu werden, daß diese Art Empfindlichkeit nah mit Selbstsucht verwandt ist. Nachdem sie sich einige Jahre lang in die Christliche Wissenschaft vertieft hatte, fiel ihr eines Tages mit heilender Wirkung die Bibelstelle auf: „Gott wird abwischen alle Tränen von ihren Augen" (Offenb. 21, 4). Sie dachte darüber nach. Sie hatte von Gott als dem Leben, der Wahrheit und der Liebe denken gelernt, und sie überlegte etwa wie folgt: Die Liebe wischt alle Tränen ab. Spiegle ich Liebe wider, oder fröne ich einfach verletzten Gefühlen? Die Wahrheit wischt alle Tränen ab. Erkläre ich die Wahrheit oder horche ich einfach auf die Stimme des Irrtums? Das Leben kennt keine Tränen und nichts, was Besorgnis verursacht. Kenne ich nur dieses Leben? Das Beherbergen dieser Engelgedanken brachte Heilung und Gleichmut. Sie fand, daß ein Augenblick rechten Denkens die Erinnerung an jahrelanges Leiden auslöschen kann, so wirklich und wahr sind Güte und liebevolle Freundlichkeit.

Es ist klug, die Tür des Denkens zu bewachen, indem wir unsere Gedankengefährten so vorsichtig einlassen, wie wir Gäste in unser Heim einlassen. Wenn man einen Menschen an der Gesellschaft erkennt, in der er verkehrt, wie das Sprichwort sagt, dann erkennt man uns auch an den Gedanken, die wir denken; denn unsere Gedanken sind uns näher als alles andere. Sie sind das Vorwort zu unseren Worten und Taten und bestimmen sogar unsern Gesichtsausdruck. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, daß falsche Gedanken ausgerottet, nicht bloß unterdrückt werden müssen. Es genügt nicht, äußerlich höflich zu erscheinen, während man inwendig tadelsüchtig und unfreundlich bleibt. Gegenüber Verdrießlichkeit oder Tadelsucht können wir christliche Langmut üben und uns an den göttlichen Gedanken erfreuen, die sowohl das Unrecht, als auch seine Wirkungen vertreiben. Gottes Engel, Seine Botschaften des Guten, führen uns, wenn wir sie beachten.

Jedermann kann der König im Reiche seines eigenen Denkens sein, bekümmertes, furchtsames, engherziges und gehässiges Denken ausschließen und Gedanken hegen, die edel, großmütig, freundlich und gut sind. Schutz, Führung, Sicherheit begleiten diese gottgegebene Fähigkeit, die nicht durch Furcht geschwächt ist. „Fürchte dich nicht", war ein Gebot Christi Jesu.

Die Gedanken, die einen Menschen beschäftigen, wenn er allein ist, bestimmen im allgemeinen sein Verhalten im Umgang mit anderen. Gottgefälliges Denken erhebt das Leben zur Nützlichkeit, öffnet Türen der Gelegenheit, inspiriert Wertschätzung und Zusammenwirken. Diese angenehmen Bürger des Gemüts sind die Engel der Gegenwart Gottes, und sie spiegeln die allumfassende Intelligenz wider, die buchstäblich und unparteiisch allen zu Gebote steht.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 299): „Engel sind Vertreter Gottes. Diese emporschwingenden Wesen führen nie zum Selbst, zur Sünde oder zur Materialität, sondern leiten uns zu dem göttlichen Prinzip alles Guten, dem jede wirkliche Individualität, jedes Bild oder Gleichnis Gottes zustrebt. Geben wir ernstlich auf diese geistigen Führer acht, dann verweilen sie bei uns, und wir beherbergen ohne Wissen Engel".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Baking Day

No crust is crisper than the leaves of beeches;
No fire flames more than the dogwood's red.
On days like these, a village kitchen reaches
Into warm woods, where autumn browns her bread—
Where, on an ancient hearth, with sunny stoves,
October's hands are baking beech-tree loaves.

ADIN BALLOU

Stella Receives Some Letters

"JO WILL GIVE YOU an account of me till I got into the boat, after which the rogues made a new bargain, and forced me to give them two crowns, and talked as if we should not be able to overtake any ship; but in half-an-hour we got to the yacht; for the ships lay by to wait for my Lord Lieutenant's Steward."

Thus Jonathan Swift opens the first letter of the series known as *The Journal to Stella*, which he wrote to Esther Johnson. It sets the tone in which all the letters are written; one of engaging informality and the freshest humor imaginable. He is always calling Stella "saucebox" or "poor pretty poppet," and himself "blundering goosecap." The Journal is full of affectionate banter. Here is Swift talking about his own excessively cramped handwriting:

"And can Stella read this writing . . . ? . . . 'Tis well enough what you observe, that if I writ better, perhaps you would not read so well, being used to this manner; 'tis an alphabet you are used to; you know such a pothook makes a letter; and you know what letter, and so and so."

* * *

At the time Swift was writing these letters, he was in constant touch with Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State, Robert Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with many other powerful political figures of Queen Anne's reign. He was certainly the ablest pamphleteer that ever took up the pen. And yet with what winning ease he turns from matters of state to his journal, and writes (on Dec. 22, 1710):

"Morning. I am going now to Mr. Harley's levee on purpose to vex him, etc. Patrick [Swift's servant] says it is a dark morning, and that the Duke of Argyle is to be knighted today; the booby means installed at Windsor. . . ."

* * *

Perhaps it was Swift's most valued relaxation to do little errands for Stella and her companion, Mrs. Dingley (to whom the letters are jointly addressed, out of courtesy). One or the other of the ladies wants spectacles or "phamphlets," as Stella seems to have spelled the word. Swift pretends to make a great ado about these errands. He is reminded of a request for an apron and replies: "I forgot what kind of apron you want: I must rout among your letters, a needle in a bottle of hay."

* * *

A few days later he writes: "I found out your letter about directions for an apron, and have ordered to be bought a cheap green silk work apron; I have it by heart."

Shortly after this, the Dean is writing to Stella. Before he gets to the apron business, he has some prittle-prattle about Stella's neighbors which I can't bring myself to leave out:

". . . But I forgot, I won't tell you what I will do, nor what I will not do: so let me alone, and go to Stoyte, and give Goody Stoyte and Catherine my humble service; I love Goody Stoyte better than Goody Walls, Who'll pay me for this green apron? I will have the money; it cost ten shillings and sixpence. I think it plaguy dear for a cheap thing; but they said that English silk would cockle, and I know not what. You have the making into the bargain. 'Tis right Italian." The next moment he is calling his correspondents "lazy sluttikins."

From time to time, Swift writes amusingly rough doggerel for his friends. In the following sample MD stands for "my dears":

Would you answer MD's letter,
On New-year's-day you'll do it better:
For when the year with MD 'gins,
It without MD never lins.

"These proverbs" (he explains), "have always old words in them; lins is leave off."

But if on New-year you write nones,
MD then will bang your bones.—

What a book this Journal is! It mirrors a character of generosity and inexhaustible wit. It is a model of what letter-writing should be: intimate and unfailingly concerned with what is of mutual interest.

EDMUND SCOTT

Early Portraiture in Pennsylvania

COLOR WAS THE common heritage of all citizens of eighteenth-century Philadelphia. The natural setting of their city, in a verdant countryside between two lovely rivers, gave a warm tonality to the background of their daily lives. The soft browns and grays of Pennsylvania fieldstone punctuated the rural scene, and city streets were lined with the sightly red and black Flemish bond of well-proportioned brick façades. Color pervaded the interiors of these homes—the woodwork painted red, blue, green or pink-tinted gray, and as the period advanced the walls hung with papers of brilliant design, flowers or chinoiserie, while hangings progressed from the rich deep tones of damask to the gayer hues of painted chintz. In dress a brightness unknown today prevailed, in male and female fashions alike, gayest among the gentry, but shared in part by artisan and working classes, while commercial life was enlivened not only by colorful displays of merchandise in shop windows, but by many a painted sign hanging into the street from a finely wrought ornamental bracket, a form of commercial art combining usefulness and beauty to an extremely successful degree. . . .

The creative impulse which had found means to express itself in literature and music was not for long satisfied to enjoy the graphic arts solely through the medium of engraver's copies. Economically conditions were propitious, for one could make a living by the brush so long as the ever increasing number of shops needed signs, and there is no record that any artist ever starved in a draughty garret in colonial Philadelphia. Manufacture of signs made possible a transition from house- and ship-painting to the more artistic craft of limning. . . .

When mounting wealth and self-esteem made it desirable to the gentry to have their portraits painted, and their improving taste required that the job should be professionally done, the limners were ready with their services. During this period some thirty-six portraitists, native or foreign-born, practiced in the city of Philadelphia. No preconceived theories of art motivated these painters. In their businesslike approach to their craft they felt no need to indulge in any self-conscious mannerisms or to set themselves apart by a Bohemian mode of existence. Nor were they hampered by the desires of their patrons, whose principal wish was for a faithful likeness of their persons. Even growing wealth and pride and the sense of approaching gentility failed to destroy the earlier spirit of plainness and the respect of self-made men for the democratic virtues, or to alter their middle-class preference for truthful reproduction to the fashionably aristocratic deceptions of current English portraiture. Painter and sitter were perhaps closer in point of view, and more in accord as to the usefulness and purpose of their art, than ever again.

As a result, colonial "face-painting" reveals a conscious frankness and a spontaneous realism. Honest craftsmanship produced faithful delineations, not only of person but of character and spirit, which, taken collectively, represent a portrait of a society hardly equaled anywhere outside the American colonies. Much of the work was unschooled and poorly executed, but to the emergence of one or two real artists the lesser efforts of many daubers must always contribute, and Philadelphia in these years uncovered its full share of native genius. — From "Rebels and Gentlemen—Philadelphia in the Age of Franklin," by CARL and JESSICA BRIDENBAUGH. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Chimney Swifts

What birds are those? What other birds than swifts
Have such a graceful, dipping, gliding motion,
Darting and sailing as the clear wind shifts
In the air's unlimited expanse of ocean?

They play their own games, secret, individual,
Follow-the-leader, tag, or hide-and-seek
In their own inimitable way, each flight a ritual,
Each swoop studied perfection clean and sleek.

Diving straight down the chimney; soaring out,
One after one with eloquent bird-shout.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1944

French Strive to Get Balance Between Socialism and Free Economy

Wallace Sees New Link For Pan Americas

Calls opening of United Fruit farm school in Honduras great contribution to agriculture.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 — Opening of the new School of Pan American Agriculture in Honduras, founded and maintained by the United Fruit Company, was heralded today by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as "an enlistment of strong, enlightened private enterprise in the great Pan American program of hemisphere solidarity."

President Carias of the Central American Republic yesterday expressed hope that the school, at Zamorano, would help Central American countries to fulfill their ambitions to modernize their agriculture.

In an all-day program at the school, featured by a radio address in Spanish by Mr. Wallace from the United States, Mr. Wallace described the school as a "bulwark against waste of resources, against covetousness and wars," adding that "it stands for prosperity and higher standards of living."

Big Room for Growth

"Our Hemisphere, and particularly the American tropics, is notable for its undeveloped lands and resources. Unwise development, including the destruction of our forests, would lead to the same troubles that have impoverished so much of the agriculture of Southern Europe, the Near East and Asia. This in turn would lead to covetous eyes for neighboring resources, which as history shows, has led to wars," continued the former United States Secretary of Agriculture.

"One of the objectives of this school is to develop new crops not previously grown in the American tropics."

The school is regarded as the first deliberate answer to the challenge: "Can the indigenous farm youth learn the demanding techniques of modern tropical agriculture"; in a part of the world poor in engineering, agricultural and mechanical schools its progress is being watched with interest.

Site Authorized in 1942

Early in 1942 the National Congress of Honduras authorized the location of the School within its present boundaries 30 miles from Tegucigalpa, mountainous capital of the republic, and the site was purchased with funds from the original grant of $750,000 by the fruit company.

Its grounds cover over 3,500 acres—about five and a half square miles and include forested mountainsides and hundreds of acres of fertile fields at an average altitude of about 2,600 feet, high enough for northern cereals and vegetables and hot enough for the more important tropical crops.

There is ample room for the horticultural section with nurseries, orchards and vegetable gardens, and a livestock section equipped with dairy barns, stables, pigsties, chicken houses and refrigeration and creamery buildings.

Many Experimental Fields

In the valley there are experimental fields and pastures.

Four faculty residences and a staff dormitory, built by native labor of local stone, have been completed. The extensive campus is also marked for games. Maintenance of the school has been guaranteed by the company.

The curriculum is geared to stimulate agrarian leadership in the tropics, the three-year course including classes in farm bookkeeping, land survey, soil analysis, basic farm engineering, farm economy, farm credit, marketing and rural legislation.

Income Payments Reach Record High

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Commerce Department's index of total income payments to individuals reached a record high in August.

Secretary Jesse H. Jones reported Oct. 10 that the index rose to 234.6 in August, up 24.4 points from July. The index is based on the period 1935-1939 as 100. In August, 1943, the index stood at 215.2.

Most of the increase in August was attributed to higher agricultural income and military payments, with moderate gains in wage and salary payments by the manufacturing, trade and mining industries.

Income payments to individuals totaled $12,661,000,000 in August, compared with $12,888,000,000 in July. The index, however, allows for seasonal influences, allowing it to advance, although total payments declined slightly.

August payments brought the total for the first eight months of the year to $101,252,000,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the same period of 1943.

Future Pilots Vie for 'High' Honors at Model Plane Meet at Akron

American Youths Show Great Skill in Construction and Handling of Many Types of Airplane Models

Above left: Contestants working on planes in preparation for flight at Akron, Ohio, meet. Right: Mrs. Robert C. Johnson, president of the Akron Women's Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association, takes interest in two boys adjusting plane before flight. Many of these planes require minute adjustments, and the small gasoline motors are delicate but powerful.

G. I. Booklet: What to Do With Germany

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Army is passing out a booklet entitled, "What Shall be Done About Germany After the War?" to American fighting men who are doing some vastly destructive things to it today.

Tailor-made for the optimistic kind of a G. I. who'd try to read "Gone With the Wind" during a 10-minute break, the pamphlet endeavors to boil down the generation-long historical background of the current war into a few punchy paragraphs.

Background for Discussion

From the frontispiece—a busted swastika—to the bibliography, the paper-backed volume is only 28 pages long. It doesn't attempt to lay down any final conclusions on the subject, but is designed as background for discussions in Army round-table groups.

"America is now at war with Germany in consequence of certain things that happened in Germany in the 20 years from 1919 to 1939," the capsule chronology begins briskly.

"If these things had not happened there, American soldiers would not now be fighting Germans. It is possible that things which will happen in Germany in the next 20 or 30 years may have the same result—that the sons of men now in the armed services may have to fight against Germans in a third and a still more terrible war-unless we can prevent similar things from happening again."

Five Sides to Question

What did the Allies do or leave undone after the first World War that made it possible for things to happen in Germany to bring on another conflict within 20 years? the booklet asks. There are five sides to that, like the Pentagon Building, according to one viewpoint: Reparations, military occupation, disarmament, required admission of German war guilt, and loss of territories.

The pamphlet takes the stand that those features of the peace treaty didn't bring on the war, but that "a part of the cause was undoubtedly the business depression that started in the late 1920's."

"By propaganda on an immense scale, the misery and discontent resulting from the depression were turned into hatred of other countries," it continues. "A belief was fostered that the way of escape for Germany would be through extending its territory and increasing its wealth at the expense of those other countries—if need be, by war."

Six Aims Listed

The booklet concludes that most Americans would agree this nation has six principal aims after Germany's defeat. It lists those as:

1. To prevent Germany from starting another war.
2. To render justice to the countries in Europe that Germany has invaded, looted, and devastated.
3. To bring about the economic recovery of Europe as soon as possible.
4. To punish Germans responsible for Germany's aggression and for illegal or inhumane acts against civilians or military personnel.
5. To assist Germany to become a free and democratic country, although "you can't force freedom on a people."
6. To convert Germany into a peaceful, law-abiding and cooperative member of the community of nations.

It's the discussions of how to realize those aims that may turn every canteen and U. S. O. center into an informal Dumbarton Oaks.

Youths Set World Records In Model Airplane Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 12—World records were shattered in at least one, and possibly three model plane contests here as hundreds of youthful fliers flocked in from all over the State to take part in the greatest event of the year.

The contests were sponsored by the Boards of Trade Council of Akron assisted by the city Recreation Department of Akron, the Board of Education, and the Akron Women's Chapter of the National Aeronautics Association.

A tiny cabin model stayed aloft for 28 minutes in a free flight competition beating by four minutes the record of 24 minutes now listed in national headquarters. Fred Dougherty of Warren, Ohio, was the proud owner of the winning ship.

Woman Contestant

Another possible record breaker was Mrs. Emily Orman, sole woman contestant to come through to the finals, although many girls and women also entered the meet. Mrs. Orman is the young wife of another contestant in the meet, Don Orman, who also carried off top honors in one classification. Don remarked afterward that it was a good thing for the Orman family's peace of mind that he also carried off a trophy.

Akron Air Cadets, more than 300 strong, took the bulk of the trophies with Cleveland modellers coming in second in point of numbers.

D. J. Maga of Akron whizzed a fireball—one of those new-fangled tether models—around in a circle at the rate of 90 miles an hour, carrying off top honors in the so-called "U control" events. The contestant in this case stands in the center of the circle with a model on a steel tether which he flies until its gas tank is exhausted. Speed is the determining factor in winning the prize.

Hundreds of Models

There were 456 models from all over the State entered in the contest. Nonflying types of intricate design, many of them fashioned to scale of today's warplanes, were displayed in a huge tent at the side of the field. Excellence of workmanship and faithfulness to scale and detail won prizes for the hard work of many contestants in this event.

A wide field atop a hill in northeast Akron was filled with spectators estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Bleacher seats were erected for the crowds. Heads of industries were donors of the fine trophies which totaled more than $1,000 in value.

Tearing about over the field in a jeep, retrieving lost models, was Flight Officer Jackie Coogan, one-time "kid" film star, and more recently a Commando in the Glider Command in Burma.

Wearing his leather flight jacket with a big American flag on its back—the kind that are worn on the China front—Jackie was as enthusiastic as any of the youngsters and revealed that he first learned to build model planes in Germany on one of his early film tours there.

Keynote of the affair was sounded by Flight Officer Coogan when he predicted that 80 per cent of the fliers in this war will never want to fly again after the war.

Wickard Tells Of Big Postwar REA Program

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 12 (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said yesterday the Rural Electrification Administration had drawn up a three-year postwar construction program which would involve an expenditure of approximately $585,000,000.

He said additional construction was contemplated in practically all of the nation's 2,300 counties now served by REA-financed systems and in other counties where new systems may be built.

The Secretary, who spoke at a meeting of Oklahoma REA cooperatives, viewed the projected program as a means of stimulating postwar employment and industrial demand, as well as extending the benefits of electricity to many additional rural areas.

He estimated the program would necessitate more than 600,000 man-years of work.

Mr. Wickard said the REA must make certain that construction started in rural areas does not interfere with plans for taking electricity to everyone within the area.

"What I am saying, speaking bluntly, is that no one should be permitted to build lines which will serve only that part of area which will show a profit, thus making it impossible to serve the rest of the area without a loss. . . . It is well known that surveys are being made by utilities for the purpose of erecting lines in lucrative territories."

Fire Resistance for Wood Stressed at Syracuse Forum

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fire resistant treatment of wood today stands available for wider use as a safety and economical factor, it was stressed at the recent institute on wood products held by the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

F. A. Hartman, Vice-President of the Protexol Corp., Kenilworth, N. J., told his audience on the campus of Syracuse University that experiments are pointing to the "ultimate goal: . . . to completely fire retard the lumber and leave a waterproof area at or near the surface to prevent leaching, and, at the same time, to give some measure of dimensional stability."

Fire-retardant wood, "approved by fire insurance underwriters, specified by architects and engineers and now largely used by our armed forces," he said, "helps to open the door of what should be the renaissance of wood utilization."

Wood, he noted, is the "greatest replaceable resource in American economy."

Glue for Plywood

Wood growers, processors, inventors, and business men were urged, in effect, "to stick together," by a leading spokesman for the glue industry, at the Wood Institute. W. F. Leicester, President of Casein Company of America, urged greater use of glued wood in the form of plywood and laminations, particularly in the postwar period.

As an indication of the future of wood products, he pointed to exploitation of wood by Finland, which for comparison, he said, had 36 plywood mills before the war. New York State has but six, he said, even though the forest area of New England and New York is about equal to that of Finland.

Discussions ranged from the increased use of wood in small boats for and after the war to new formulas for impregnating wood to minimize swelling, shrinking, and warping, and to improve hardness and strength.

George W. Trayer, Chief of the United States Forest Service's Forest Products Division, reported a "large potential outlet for alcohol from wood sugar" in the postwar rubber industry.

Fifty or more gallons of alcohol can be produced from a ton, dry weight, of sottwood, he said. National interest may require both alcohol and petroleum to be a source of rubber. Also, the alcohol from wood sugar could be used for motor fuel, he added.

Big Glass of Water

Troops in the Pacific area now can get their drinking water from a new large glass container just developed by the United States Rubber Company. It is made of glass fabric coated with synthetic rubber. It is 54 inches high and more than 11 feet in diameter and is collapsible.

What Chic Rejects!

Nylon yard goods, blouses, slips, waterproof baby pants and other garments that are appearing in stores here and there are made of rejected parachute fabric released for civilian use.

Because only perfect fabric can be used for parachutes, explains the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., nylon with even slight flaws or in short lengths is rejected. Out of the large volume produced, only a very small percentage was released for civilian use.

Too valuable to be wasted, nylon is not always suitable for the garments into which it is cut and must not be regarded as indicative of postwar woven nylon, the company stresses.

Dehydrated Meat

Dehydrating and compressing boned meats so that the weight and bulk is only one third of the original quantity have been announced by the Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new process reduces the weight of the meat 60 to 70 per cent, and subsequent processing for packaging reduced the volume 65 to 73 per cent.

A special wartime project, the experiments were conducted in co-operation with the American Meat Institute, the University of Chicago, and other agencies.

What Comes After Dumbarton?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—President Roosevelt hailed the announcement of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement with these words: "The task of planning the great design of security and peace has been well begun. It now remains for the nations to complete the structure in a spirit of constructive purpose and mutual confidence."

The Future:

Some forgotten sage once described international relations as the science of answering questions.

The Dumbarton Oaks agreement represents a substantial advance in determining the shape and security of the postwar world. But both in Europe and in the Far East, many pressing inter-Allied problems remain to be solved.

Outstanding, of course, is the vital question of Germany. Apparently the Allies are not yet fully agreed on either program or details for the treatment of Germany during and after the occupation.

The following paragraphs list a few of the more pertinent additional questions that still confront the peace builders in Europe. Space restrictions prohibit a full list. Nor are problems of the Far East included. They constitute another story. Besides, in the Orient, military problems are likely to claim priority over peace problems for a considerable time to come.

* * *

Polish-Russian Situation: Can Russia effect a compromise between the Polish exile Government and the Polish Committee in Lublin? Russia has reiterated its intention to occupy permanently all of Poland east of the Curzon Line. Can an international organization, therefore, do anything more than give de-jure recognition to a de-facto situation? Can Russia support the transfer of East Prussian territory to Poland if it does not acknowledge the existence of a Polish government?

* * *

Baltic States: Must the western Allies acquiesce in the absorption of once-independent states into Russia? Unless all signs fail, Russia will not retract its insistence that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are essential parts of the Soviet Union. Is there any chance of a compromise by which these nations could retain at least nominal autonomy?

* * *

The Balkans: What will happen to the sizable minorities that will be left on the wrong side of new frontiers in this traditional storm area? Will they be protected by treaties such as were drawn up at Versailles? Or will they be chased out or liquidated? Romania apparently is to get back Transylvania, while giving up Bessarabia. Yugoslavia will recover Batchka and other territories annexed by Hungary, and probably will get the bulk of Italian Istria, excluding Trieste and Fiume. And Bulgaria will be compelled to surrender to Greece the Macedonian-Thracian annexation.

And as regards politics: What sort of regime will assume control in Yugoslavia? Are adequate steps being taken to prevent civil war in both Yugoslavia and Greece? Are Russia and Britain about to write off Marshal Tito as a political power? Can General Mihailovic's followers be pacified? What of King Peter and King George II? What of the future of Hungary and its antiquated social system?

* * *

France: Is France to be given a voice in Germany's future? Is France to be given an active role in the occupation of Germany? Is France to be given some of Germany's western territories? Presumably the answer is yes in each instance. But how can this be reconciled with the absence of France from the European Advisory Commission? How can it be reconciled with the refusal of the Allies to accord formal recognition to the de Gaulle Provisional Government? Do the Allies intend ultimately to recognize the Provisional Government? Or do they intend to withhold recognition until an elected government is installed, even though such an installation may not be in sight for many months? Can fair elections be held in France until war prisoners and labor conscripts have been returned to their homes and reoriented?

* * *

Addenda: Will international or semi-international status be decreed for the Black Sea straits? Will Turkey be permitted to revive the old Balkan Entente? When will practical steps be taken to restore Austrian independence? Will the Allies stand firm in their palpable intention to deprive Italy of all its former colonies? If so, what will be the fate of these colonies? Will Britain continue to support the House of Savoy? Will a Vatican-Kremlin rapprochement be effected?

* * *

The foregoing questions are not, properly speaking, inside the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks discussions. Yet they are closely related to them, because no international organization can hope to function smoothly and equitably until most of them are answered.

No one can predict how they ultimately will be resolved.

But there is one vital fact about which there can be no uncertainty:

Good will is the cement of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement. Good will between the United States, Britain, Russia, and China enabled it to be reached. Good will is the sine qua non of the international setup the agreement recommends. Good will is needed to iron out some of the obvious shortcomings of the pact. And good will is necessary if Dumbarton Oaks is to be followed by settlement of the innumerable other problems that still confront the United Nations in the construction of a permanently peaceful world.

As a noted authority has put it, all international law, all international progress, can be summed up in two words—co-operation, sincerity.

Romanian Leftists Join Common Cause

BUCHAREST, Oct. 5. Delayed. (AP)—Romanian Communists and Socialists have agreed on a common platform for the nation, the news organs of both parties announced today.

The Leftist program adopted by both parties calls for:

"An implacable fight beside the Red Army for the expulsion of Hitlerists from the country, a sincere policy of friendship and close collaboration with the Soviet Union and friendly relations with neighboring democratic countries.

"Annihilation of Fascism in Romania and punishment of war traitors . . . Abolition of all dictatorial racial laws, broad agricultural reforms including expropriation of large estates and donation of the expropriated lands to peasants . . . social insurance . . . and a new constitution written by the National Assembly."

Policies Guided By Great Need Of Outside Aid

Liberal group opposes prewar domination of French industry by big business.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Confiscation by the French "Provisional Government" of the French coal mines, of the Renault Automobile Works, and of other key industries has been received with deep satisfaction by the French Left-Wing groups which support the de Gaulle regime.

When, speaking at Lille, Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced that "there was no other way to make full use of France's resources but to direct the economic effort of the entire nation for the benefit of all" the crowd cheered violently and shouted, "That's what we want!"

However, the trend toward socialization of French industry is opposed by powerful factions in France which have also their representatives in the Government and which believe that increasing economic difficulties may induce the French Government to mitigate the confiscatory measures and to give to free enterprise a larger share in the development of France's industry.

They see hope in the fact that not a state official but an experienced industrialist, Pierre Lefauchaux, has been nominated to become manager of the Renault plant. Moreover, General de Gaulle has declared that state control over industry "should not exclude the stimulus of just profit and initiative."

Outside Support Needed

It appears that the liberal faction in the French Provisional Government is headed by Jean Lepercq, the new Minister of Finance, who is no stranger to French heavy industry. Another influential protagonist of free enterprise is Jean Monnet, General de Gaulle's special representative-at-large, who is in charge of organizing the sending of supplies to liberated France.

The fact that business circles in the Anglo-Saxons countries are reportedly disturbed by France's turn toward socialism will certainly weigh for the French leader who has to consider not only the wishes of the French masses but also the necessity to obtain support from abroad in order to reconstruct quickly France's battered economy.

Shortly before the liberation of France, the point of view and the postwar plans of the French liberals had been ably presented in a 100-page document "Report on the Economical Policy in Postwar France," which, under the very noses of the Germans, was published by an underground Committee of Experts, of the Gaullist Movement. This document, for the first time, discloses the existence of a liberal group among the French Resistance.

Hard Attack on Trusts

The liberal planners are hostile to the prewar domination of French industry by "trusts, monopolies, big business, and professional groups" as are the left-wing groups. They agree also with other groups of the Resistance that the workers must have a much greater share in shaping the destinies of French industry than before the war. However, the liberals' point of view is very close to the American "equal opportunity for everybody." They want the "elite of the working class" to be selected and promoted and to take part in the management of industry.

The liberals admit also that, after the war, economic planning and state supervision will be necessary to speed up the period of reconstruction. Rationing of some consumers' goods will also have to be maintained for a fairly long period. The report points out that if Government control over distribution of goods would be removed now the enormous demand for consumers' goods would induce capitalists to invest large amounts of money in these industries, while other investments should have priority from the point of view of long-range national interest.

Indirect Methods

However, on this point the Committee of Experts differs from the other Left-Wing resistance groups, believing that the State should progressively relax its direct interference with French industry. State influence on economic life, they feel, should be carried out by "indirect methods," especially by an appropriate credit distribution, by a sound tax policy, by the extension of social services and by control of the exchange rate.

The experts stress that in the past state control of industry has been far from protecting the consumer against exploitation. "Stat-controlled sectors of the railways, of electricity and shipyards have known no less evil monopolistic intrigues than the free market."

The experts are strongly in favor of building up close ties between France and the other liberated countries of Europe "which in negotiations with the United States should present a united front, defending with all their energy their rights to revival without losing any essential part of their patrimony."

Notre Dame Squad Due to Arrive in Boston Tomorrow

Two Local Boys Will Start For Country's No. 1 Eleven

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Notre Dame team studded with stars and filled with lofty ambitions for another national championship will arrive in Boston tomorrow for a history-making game with Dartmouth at Fenway Park Saturday.

Always a recognized football power and never far from the top of the collegiate heap since the days of the fabulous Knute Rockne, Notre Dame will be making its first invasion of New England, and a sellout crowd of some 40,000 fans is due to fill Fenway to see the event.

Once again the Irish are leading the gridiron parade, having been voted the No. 1 team in the country in the weekly poll taken by the Associated Press. They have been placed above such powerhouses as Army and Navy among the colleges and above Randolph Field, North Carolina Pre-Flight, and Great Lakes among the service elevens.

McKeever Took Over

The mid-westerners come here under the direction of personable Ed McKeever, Frank Leahy's right-hand man at Boston College who accompanied Frank to South Bend. And when Leahy accepted his lieutenancy in the Navy and left for the South Pacific, McKeever stepped right into Frank's shoes as head coach.

So far McKeever has done everything in the best traditions of both Notre Dame and of Frank Leahy. He directed the Irish to stunning victories in their two games so far, beating Pittsburgh 58-0 and Tulane 26-0. With a national championship to defend, it is not likely that Notre Dame will spare the horses against the average Dartmouth club.

Local Boys

Two local boys are sure starters for the South Benders, and a third if he does not start will see plenty of action. At left tackle when the opening whistle blows will be George Sullivan of East Walpole, a little fellow weighing only 212 pounds, and at quarterback will be Frank (Boley) Dancewicz, the pride and joy of Lynn, whose weight is listed in the program as 177 pounds. The third Boston boy who may start is Art Statuto of Saugus, 190 pounds, who may at game time give way to Johnny Ray.

The rest of the starting Irish line-up as announced by McKeever finds Tom Guthrie and Bill O'Connor at the ends, John Adams at right tackle, John Mastrangelo and Fred Rovai at the guards, and Bob Kelley, Achille (Chick) Maggiolo, and Elmer Angsman filling out the backfield. Pat Filley, captain last year and All-American selection, will not start at his guard spot, but will see action.

What the Big Green will offer in way of opposition will not be known until near gametime, for Dartmouth has been bothered by injuries all season. The Indians' hopes were dimmed when it was definitely learned that Eddie Gingrich, one of the most promising backs in years at Hanover, will still be out of action because of illness.

If Roy Morter's ankle is O. K., he will start at left end, otherwise it will be Rog Hammond at that flank, with Gerry Peck at the other. Wid Washburn and Bob Harvey will be the tackles. Sometime before starting time of 2:30 Saturday afternoon Coach Brown will decide on his starting guards from his sterling quartet of Art Young, Ted Youngling, Nick Fusilli, and Carl McKinnon. If Bob Hicks is all right, he will open the game at center, otherwise Gordon Grant will be the snapperback, as they used to say.

Green Backs Uncertain

The Dartmouth backfield is still uncertain because of injuries to Fullback Harold Clayton and Halfbacks Scott Miler and Lennie Robinson. As it stands now, Britt Lewis will be at quarterback, with Charlie Holt ready to step in; Dick Bennett will be at left half; Herb Fritts will be at right half; and either Clayton or Harry Bonk at fullback.

Oddly enough, Dartmouth's whole coaching staff will be trying to tip the applecart of their alma mater, for Brown, Milt Piepul, and Walt Marshall all starred for Notre Dame in the 1930's.

Both teams will arrive in town tomorrow, the Notre Damers staying at the Kenmore and the Dartmouths at the Parker House. The Irish will practice at Fenway Park early tomorrow afternoon, with the Indians slated to work out at 4:45 p. m.

Baugh May Return To Redskins Again

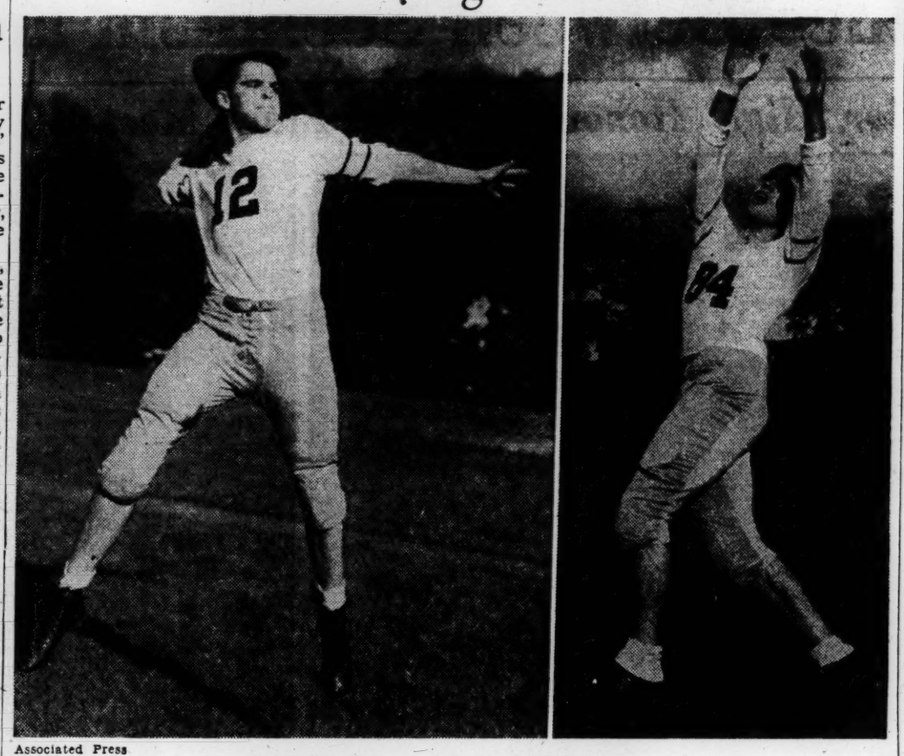
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Washington Redskins of the National Football League may have their triple-threat quarterback Sammy Baugh for home games after all.

Baugh, who recently was told he'd have to remain on his Texas ranch or lose his 2-C draft deferment, told the Washington Star he had an okay from Caleb R. Simmons, chairman of his Sweetwater, Texas, draft board, to play football on week ends if he wanted to.

Baugh said he would try to line up plane transportation for the Redskins' Sunday contests in Washington and perhaps other games. He expressed confidence he would be back at his old passing spot in the backfield before long.

The Baughless Redskins opened the National League season in Philadelphia last Sunday with a 31-31 tie with the Eagles.

Indians Passing Combination



Associated Press

Holt Pitching and Peck Receiving

Coach Earl Brown and his staff at Hanover are hoping that Quarterback Charlie Holt of Melrose, left, and End Gerry Peck of Newton, right, may click for yardage against Notre Dame Saturday. Dartmouth may be forced into an aerial game at Fenway Park because of the visitors' superior line.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Baltimore Big League City

One of the most unusual and perhaps significant developments of the 1944 baseball season was the 52,833 paid attendance at a recent Little World Series game between Baltimore of the International League and Louisville of the American Association at Baltimore Stadium.

The magnitude of this turnout is emphasized when compared with the largest World Series crowd at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, which ran to a mere 36,568.

In fairness to St. Louis, of course, it should be pointed out that Sportsman's Park was jammed to the aisles on Sunday, when the 36,568 filed in. Baltimore Stadium is much larger.

Major Site

Baltimore fans prefer to compare their 52,833 turnout with the final game of the World Series on Monday, which attracted only 31,630, almost 5,000 under capacity.

It is not the intention of this writer, however, to get into the middle of a civic pride debate between the fans of St. Louis and those of Baltimore. The object of this article was merely to point out the possibility of Baltimore as a major league site in postwar baseball.

Some critics would like to see the majors spread to the Pacific Coast with the development of postwar aviation. Shifting of either the Browns or Cardinals has been discussed to some length. But the magnates must by now be aware that they do not need to cross the rockies to reach a city capable of drawing big league crowds. If Baltimore, rich in diamond history, can outdraw a World Series, it most certainly can support a team through a season. At least, it should be given a chance to prove otherwise.

* * *

Within a short time a group of big leaguers, supported by several managers and newspapermen, will go overseas and make contact with servicemen. It is understood that they will mingle and talk with our war heroes, rather than play games.

This is a grand and smart gesture on the part of baseball, which already has contributed several hundred of its players and a great many thousands of dollars to the war effort.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that Billy Southworth, manager of the world champion Cardinals, should refuse the challenge of Lieut. Bill Dickey's Navy team in Hawaii because "all of the boys have made plans from now on." As Leo Durocher so bluntly but sensibly put it coming East on the train, "What other plans could they have?"

No doubt Southworth will eventually come forth with a satisfactory explanation. This attitude does not sound like him at all.

* * *

Due to a difference of opinion between the Baseball Writers' Association and The Sporting News, J. G. Taylor Spink's baseball weekly printed in St. Louis, there will be two most valuable player awards this year.

The facts of the case are not clear to this writer; and are of no particular interest. But if we are not careful, the game may make as much a farce of the most valuable award as football has of the All-America situation.

There should be just one most valuable player in each major league. In the past, baseball writers did an intelligent job of voting, and Mr. Spink did a grand job of spreading the news and making the awards. It is unfortunate that this practice will not be continued.

Incidentally, speaking of The Sporting News, you hear servicemen everywhere praise the morale job Mr. Spink is doing through this war. To a baseball fan in uniform, a copy of The Sporting News is as welcome as a letter from home.

Kilmer Cancels Bainbridge Game

BAINBRIDGE, Md., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Bainbridge Naval Training Center football team has paid another installment on the price of being an awesome aggregation as another scheduled opponent, this time the Camp Kilmer, N. J., Eagles, canceled.

The cancellation was an old story to Bainbridge officials, who had more than 20 college and service teams signed at various times in the past year to play the Commodores this fall. Bainbridge has licked Camp Lee and Camp Lejeunne by top-heavy scores and has six future dates still on the books.

Camp Kilmer, which was to have met the Commodores at Bainbridge Saturday, said its team was in no position to give the Commodores a real tussle.

Olympics to Open Home Season With Washington Nov. 18

Washington, readmitted to the Eastern Amateur Hockey League after a two-year absence, will be the Boston Olympics first home opponent when the 'Pics open their 1944-45 season at Boston Garden Nov. 18.

The Olympics, winners of 36 out of 39 regular league games last winter, will be defending champions this season. They won the Eastern League title, after having swept the Hershey, Boardwalk, and Walker Cups. The only championship they missed a year ago was the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association title, taken by the strong Curtis Bay Coast Guard outfit.

Washington and Baltimore are new entries in the Eastern circuit this season, with Baltimore being owned and operated by Eddie Shore, the former defense star of the Boston Bruins. Eddie will use Baltimore as a farm club for his Buffalo team in the American Hockey League.

The Olympics will play four games on the road before opening their home season at Boston Garden. Their first contest is with New York Rovers in Madison Square Garden Nov. 7.

Hago Harrington will again coach the Boston entry. Other league coaches include Redvers MacKenzie at Philadelphia, Tommy Lockhart at New York, Leroy Goldsworthy at Baltimore, and Charley Good at Washington.

Olympics home games follow:

Nov. 18, Saturday, Washington; 19, Sunday afternoon, Washington; 24, Friday, Philadelphia; 25, Saturday, New York.
Dec. 1, Friday, Baltimore; 2, Saturday, Baltimore; 9, Saturday, Washington; 10, Sunday afternoon, Baltimore; 16, Saturday, New York; 17, Sunday afternoon, Washington; *30, Saturday, Philadelphia.
*31, Sunday evening, Philadelphia.
*Jan. 6, Saturday, New York; 13, Saturday, Philadelphia; 14, Sunday afternoon, Philadelphia; 18, Thursday, New York; 26, Friday, Canadian team; 27, Saturday, Washington.
Feb. 2, Friday, New York; 3, Saturday, Baltimore; *9, Friday, New York; *10, Saturday, Washington; 16, Friday, Philadelphia; 18, Sunday afternoon, Baltimore; *24, Saturday, New York; *25, Sunday evening, Baltimore.

*Games to be played at Boston Arena.

Gudmundson May Star for Yanks In Game Sunday

The kid who was sent down the river may pop up as a star next Sunday afternoon and write National League football history when the Boston Yanks and Washington Redskins meet for the first time at Fenway Park.

Just three weeks ago, Washington writers were enthusiastic about a handsome blond 175-pound quarterback who could pass, kick and run. The youngster made so great an impression that he was operating right behind Sammy Baugh and great things were looked for from this newcomer—Scotty Gudmundson.

But then came one of those queer twists in football—Frank Filchock, who many experts insist is a greater all-around back than the great Baugh and almost on a par with the Slinger as a passer, received his Army discharge. The Redskins were down to 28 men and a spot had to be found for Filchock. Coach Dud DeGroot had only one alternative—he had to let Gudmundson go, and he was sold to the Yanks.

He has only been with Boston a week, but the few minutes he played against the Giants stamps him as a natural. Oddly enough, his debut was anything but auspicious. In his very first play, he tried to kick from deep in his own territory, but because of a bad pass he was unable to get the ball away, and his attempted boot was blocked for a Giants touchdown. Shortly after, however, he fired three sweet passes in a row to bring the ball to the one-yard line where the game ended, and he also got off one kick that measured 50 yards from the line of scrimmage.

Ed McKeever, Notre Dame coach, did attend Notre Dame, but he was only a freshman. He graduated at Texas Tech.

M.G.A. Hoping For Return Of Big-Time Golf

If the earnest hopes of Joseph M. Batchelder and the Massachusetts Golf Association are realized next spring and summer, this section of the country will see a start towards the return of big-time golf.

Batchelder is the newly-elected President of the M. G. A., having succeeded Brae Burn's William O. Blaney at the annual meeting at Brae Burn last night. Serious and straight-forward, he declared:

"Naturally I want to see the return of top-flight golfers to New England, but of course everything will depend upon conditions again. I haven't talked to my Executive Committee about the possibility yet, but it is no secret that I should like to see it happen."

Winchester Match

The M. G. A., it was pointed out, was particularly impressed with the results of the charity match at Winchester this fall between Jug McSpaden and Byron Nelson, in which the two stars gave their time and services and from which some $1,500 was realized. At the time, it was recalled, Nelson was so taken with the great turnout of fans that he remarked to a friend, "Why, I would be ready to underwrite a tournament here myself. I would be perfectly willing to put up $10,000 for a four-day tourney, Thursday through Sunday."

There is no doubt that New England, Massachusetts in particular, is ripe for such a tournament, especially if it were played for charity. If world conditions change materially, naturally the section would be even riper.

Batchelder, who plays out of beautiful Salem Country Club, said that the M. G. A. was definitely planning more tournaments for servicemen similar to the one it sponsored at Commonwealth last August. "I hope we can put on four or five next year," he declared, "and I would like to see one staged before the close of the year."

The new President also declared that the association aims to take care of returning servicemen by placing them in their former jobs and by making more jobs available as greenskeepers, etc.

Other Officers

Other officers installed included H. T. Lindsay of Charles River, First Vice-President; Norman P. Dempsey of Springfield Country Club, Second Vice-President; Benjamin F. Jacques of Blue Hill Country Club, Secretary-Treasurer; Julian T. Hargraves of Framingham, Counsel, and an Executive Committee composed of D. F. Conners of Winchester, Frank E. Huntress of Tedesco, Howard C. Paul of Bear Hill, Elliot W. Rogers of The Country Club, and Francis Shea of Wollaston.

The Nominating Committee which proposed the new slate was composed of Ray Gorton of Brae Burn and Francis Ouimet and Durham Jones of The Country Club.

Speakers at the dinner held after the meeting included Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club, former President of the U. S. G. A.; Francis Ouimet, former national amateur and open champion; and C. Adrian Sawyer, newly-elected President of Brae Burn.

In the afternoon's golf tourney Batchelder and Johnny Chew of Bear Hill tied for low gross with 75s, while low net resulted in a three-way tie among Francis Shea of Wollaston, 77-71, Stan Hobbs of Bear Hill, 80-71, and Morris Nelson of Mt. Pleasant, 82-71.

G. C.

Four U. S. Girls Reach Semifinals

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11 (AP)—Four United States women tennis players reached the singles semifinals of the third Pan-American tournament yesterday.

Mary Arnold of Los Angeles defeated Gloria Thompson of St. Louis, 6—3, 6—1; Margaret Osborne of San Francisco defeated Gretl du Pont, Mexico and formerly of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—3; Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Peggy Welsh, Lima, Pa., 6—2, 6—2, and Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Teresa Mundet, Mexico, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Betz will meet Miss Brough and Miss Osborne will play Miss Arnold in the semifinals.

Results in the men's singles quarter-finals included:

Pancho Segura, Ecuador, defeated Eduardo Buse, Peru, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2; William Talbert, Indianapolis, defeated Daniel Hernandez, Mexico, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Notre Dame led nation's football teams in Associated Press poll.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants led eastern division of National Football League, Chicago Bears led western half.

Five Years Ago

Tony Manero won New Hampshire open golf tournament.

Ten Years Ago

Luigi Beccali, Italian holder of Olympic 1,500-meter record, defeated Joe McCluskey in event at Yankee Stadium. Time: 4:02.

Vital Constitutional Issues Expected to Flare in Egypt

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—While personal animosities between King Farouk and Mustapha Nahas Pasha are considered here to have brought about the recent Cabinet change in Egypt, deep-seated constitutional issues are expected to come to the fore before the crisis is finally settled.

The present Constitution gives the King the right to dismiss the Cabinet whether or not it has a majority in the Chamber. On the other hand, it gives the Cabinet the right to choose the local officials who conduct elections, thus enabling it to secure a majority representation in the Chamber if it feels so inclined.

The Wafd Party of which Nahas Pasha is chief has not generally needed to resort to "making" elections because it has had by far the largest following of any political party. At the moment it has an overwhelming majority in the Chamber though there are signs it has lost some ground in the country.

Position of Cabinet

The new cabinet, headed by Maher Pasha, will either have to govern without consulting Parliament or hold new elections which, if free, would presumably still give a majority to its opponents despite demonstrations reported from Cairo against two Wafdist ministers—which, according to some accounts, were spontaneous and others deliberately staged by the new government.

In any case, King Farouk has now placed himself in a position in which, despite Maher Pasha's protestations that he intends to govern democratically, the ultimate issue really is whether the King is to try to dictate permanently to the country what its government shall be, or whether he is to become a constitutional monarch on the English model.

It is clear that if he chooses the first alternative and the country objects, a clash of the first magnitude will follow in the long, perhaps even the short, run.

Attitude Toward Allies

In the earlier days of the war Nahas Pasha's disappearance might have entailed unpleasant consequences for the British, owing to the fact that King Farouk used to have a number of pro-Italian advisers. These, however, he dismissed some time ago and it is now generally assumed that Maher Pasha will be just as well disposed toward the Allies as his predecessor.

Thus the British are expected to sit back and allow events to take their course.

The immediate cause of the dispute was dismissal by the Wafdist Minister of the Interior, of Ghazzali Bey, Director General of Public Security, because he removed certain "streamers" to which the King took exception during a visit to the Cairo Mosque at the time of the great Moslem feast which ends the Ramadan month of fasting.

One of the streamers in question bore the inscription "Long Live the King," another next to it, "Long Live Nahas" and the King objected to their juxtaposition. Director Ghazzali, therefore, was instructed to remove them which he did, whereupon he himself was removed from office by a Wafdist superior.

View on Dismissal

It was argued with some force that Director Ghazzali could not have avoided taking the course he did and it was therefore unreasonable to dismiss him.

Nahas Pasha, however, backed his Minister of the Interior and after a dispute which smoldered a few weeks, the King suddenly took advantage of Nahas Pasha's absence from the capital to send him a letter of dismissal.

The first act of the new Prime Minister was to order the release of all political prisoners who included one important ex-Wafdist minister, Makram Ebeid Pasha, who has now joined Maher's Cabinet as Minister of Finance.

Dr. Maher in his first official statement declared there is not a moment to waste in cleansing the country of the corruption, chaos and oppression which prevailed under the Nahas' regime. "With patriotism and faith we shall fight the evil of tyranny, injustice and bribery," he declared.

It is understood, as a first step in this campaign, he intends to accuse the majority of Wafdist Members of Parliament of corruption.

Wide Use of Radio Channels For Education Is Predicted

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Intensive use of radio for educational purposes through 35 state university FM stations, state-wide school radiocasts and a world-wide university of the air has been predicted at Federal Communications Commission hearings the last two days.

Today only 12 state universities have standard radiocasting stations, but according to Dr. Howard L. Bevis of Ohio State University, representing the National Association of State Universities, 35 are now "actively considering the matter or have already applied for a construction permit."

Plans for state and regional use of FM educational radiocasting were described to the Commission by education officials of Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, and New England.

Five FM educational stations on the air today are operated by the Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Cleveland Boards of Education and by University of Illinois. Stations are under construction by the Iowa State University, University of Southern California, Buffalo Board of Education and University of Kentucky.

15 FM Channels Sought

Educators are asking the Commission to set aside 15 FM channels in the radio spectrum for exclusive educational use, instead of five now reserved.

Educational programs, Dr. Bevis told the Commission will gain tremendously by the greater frequency range of FM broadcasting, with its higher fidelity reproduction of sound, in a field where listening conditions are difficult at best. "Greater naturalness will make better listening possible," he said.

Programs from the FM educational stations will be directed to both homes and schools. Not only will they include regular courses of instruction, but concerts, news and discussions making use of the vast cultural resources concentrated at state universities. Farmers will be kept advised of expert findings in the agricultural field; housewives will be assisted by professional economists and businessmen and laborers helped by those making continuous study of the problems of labor, management and production.

Iowa Has Television Permit

Nearly half of the 35 state institutions considering establishment of FM stations have indicated that the stations will be related to projected state networks of FM educational stations.

Only University of Iowa has a television license or has applied for one. This station discontinued operation during the war.

On the receiving end, Walter J. Damm, President, FM Broadcasters, Inc., told the Commission there are now 500,000 FM receivers in the hands of the public, but manufacturers have estimated they could turn out 5,000,000 sets a year as soon as wartime regulations are lifted, provided they know the bands to be assigned.

Plans for a world radio university "for the common man," through the shortwave facilities of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in Boston were described to the Commission by Prof. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard University Observatory.

As soon as its transmitters are freed from emergency war service, the Foundation plans to resume radiocasts directed to home receivers of foreign listeners, in four basic European tongues with special programs in less-known languages. Among the subjects to be covered, he said, will be international commerce, household hygiene, backgrounds of civilization and world religions.

In the commercial FM field, 46 stations are now licensed to operate and 248 applications are now pending before the Commission.

Smuts Sees War With Germany At Last Phase in West

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christaan Smuts said last night that "the war is now everywhere at or near the doors of Germany and the last phase has now been reached in the west."

"The German people are desperate and are led by desperadoes who expect no mercy and to whom none will be shown," the Field Marshal said in a speech opening the Transvaal Provincial Congress of the United Party.

Mr. Smuts continued:

"The bitterness and horror of this final struggle in the west may well surpass anything that has so far happened in this war.

"Let our thoughts, our prayers and our efforts be concentrated on that final clinch in the west."

José Luis Cantilo

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 11 (AP)—José Luis Cantilo, who passed on here today, served as President of the last Chamber of Deputies and headed an Argentine Congressional mission which toured the United States in 1941.

A prominent member of the Radical (Liberal) Party, Dr. Cantilo stood to the end against encroachments of anti-democratic forces in the Argentine Government. He presided over a Chamber of Deputies in which democratic forces in opposition to the former Castillo regime held a slender majority. Using this vantage point, he and his colleagues kept up their resistance to the growing Fascist tinge of government until the Army coup of June 4, 1943, swept Congress away.

Dr. Cantilo in his long career took part in journalism, agriculture, industry, education, and government. He served as a Professor in the Colegio Nacional of Buenos Aires, and the National School of Commerce. Many foreign governments honored him with decorations, including Knight of the Order of the Crown of the British Empire, Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, and Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, Chile.

Acting President of Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 12 (AP)—Alfonso Quintana Burgos, Minister of Interior, became Acting President of Chile today, replacing President Rios, who is entering a hospital for medical treatment. Señor Burgos assumed the title of Vice-President to become Acting Chief Executive.

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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Bond & Share Progress Told Shareholders

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Electric Bond & Share Co. were told by Samuel W. Murphy, president, at their annual meeting Wednesday, that the company had made good progress in complying with the public utility holding act of 1935 and that within the past 12 months system operating companies had accomplished or contracted for almost $350,000,000 of security refundings.

Holding companies since 1935 have paid off debt to the extent of $133,915,000 while decreasing cash bp $5,170,000, Mr. Murphy said. Operating companies have constructed $593,985,000 of new property, increased cash by $117,888,000 and advanced debt by $68,839,000, he added.

Also in conforming with the act, Mr. Murphy said, the company has reduced annual preferred dividend requirements by $2,016,730 over a three-year period through purchases of preferred stocks.

He made it clear that the company had no intention of going out of business because of the Public Utility Holding Company Act and outlined future policy as follows:

"After the ravages of war, this country, as well as other countries throughout the world, will be in great need of managerial, financial and industrial skill and knowledge, first, to repair the damages wrought by the conflict, and second, to provide higher levels of employment and higher standards of living. Bond and Share, with the assembled capital which should become available, and Ebasco (its service organization), with its experienced organization, can make an important contribution to the nation's economy in the postwar period. We are basing our plans upon that conviction."

Results of Research Now More Available to Small Concerns

Second of two articles discussing the potent influence of modern industrial research on the economic system of the country.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Despite the achievements of industrial research, the scientists gathered last week at the Standard Development Company forum were concerned with many and varied problems. They saw a great future expansion of industrial research, but only if—.

Thus for example, an entire half of the proceedings was devoted to small business. The question was "How can small business serve itself and be served by industrial research and development?" (This although the meeting was set up and financed by a big and not a little business.)

As pointed out in the previous article, the first marriages of industry and research were naturally made by the larger corporations with the bigger funds to invest in scientists and their equipment. Since then research has to some degree become available to smaller firms by various means. They can consult scientific foundations and institutions. Many technical universities have set up business departments, usually called foundations, to do applied scientific research on a fee or consulting basis.

Research for Small Firms

Then there are industrial engineering and research-consultant firms like Arthur D. Little, Inc., about a fifth of whose consulting clients are small companies. Some trade associations have set up cooperative research units like the Institute of Paper Chemistry. And lastly the Government does considerable research work the results of which are available to small business, as in the case of the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Public Health Service.

One of the purposes of the meeting was to discuss means by which smaller businesses can make larger use of such consultant agencies. And one of the points stressed by several speakers was that even the smallest manufacturing company must now have a captive scientist or two, even though it has no organized research.

As Polaroid's President Land put it, "No company can afford not to have some scientists on its staff. It is not necessary for the small business to do its own research, but it must contain men who understand the scientific basis of its products so that the company can appreciate technical changes in the country as a whole, so that it can specify its requirements from the laboratories of large supplying companies, and so that it can be intelligent in buying research from professional research organizations and foundations."

The Quest for Research Personnel

And Dr. Earl P. Stevenson, President of Arthur D. Little, Inc., said, "It is becoming increasingly necessary for the small company to support a technical staff . . . the services of a research consultant . . . are seriously handicapped if the client does not have on his own staff at least one individual competent to participate in the work and to see that the findings are intelligently and usefully applied."

Other technical and practical problems were discussed about the organization of research. The question was discussed as to the relations between the scientific research and the actual engineering departments. It was reported that some big companies prefer to have their laboratories snug up against their manufacturing operations, to get a better interplay between production and planning, but others purposely put the laboratories some distance from the plant, to avoid, as Mr. Midgely put it, "the ever-present temptation to the production management to draw the laboratory into undertaking or studying the daily "bread and butter" problems which the production unit should be capable of solving for itself."

A further problem discussed was that of future personnel. It appears that in the postwar period there will be plenty of money, plenty of hope, and plenty of problems available for industrial research, but not enough men, due to the war's effect on the colleges. This will be particularly hard on the smaller businesses, since the larger ones habitually send their "talent scouts" to the colleges to get hold of the best of the graduating classes.

Research After the War

Finally a major problem was raised by Undersecretary Patterson in the evening's speech, namely, the question of research on war weapons after the war is over. He pointed out that research in ordnance, aviation, radar, rockets and other new weapons will have to be continued as a means of national defense, and a good part of it will have to be done by the research laboratories of private industry and of the universities.

The government will also require for this purpose the full-time or consulting services of some of the country's top scientists. This raises the question of incentives, subsidies, government proving grounds, and other matters of interplay between military and civilian research.

The Undersecretary included a nice compliment to scientific men. He said:

"In time of war . . . no body of men responds more generously, with greater energy and zeal to the needs of their country than our scientists and technicians. . . . Industries and universities have turned their laboratories and their test tubes inside out to give their country what it needed, whether they were summoned or not . . . (and) have given us more than we dared hope for. . . . Our troops have been equipped with weapons, equalling or surpassing those of the enemy; final victory has been brought immeasurably closer, as a result of the efforts of our scientists and technicians."

Independent Oil Men Want Return Of State Rights

DALLAS (AP)—A resolution calling for support of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission in obtaining return of regulatory powers to the individual oil states has been adopted by 197 executive officers and directors of the Independent Petroleum Association.

Other resolutions passed in the final sessions of the group included adoption of a sound postwar tax policy and wartime relaxation of strict controls over materials required for exploratory drilling.

The I. P. A. A. directors urged that the oil industry develop conservation practices in those new oil producing states which now do not have such, and to strengthen the state laws in those states which do.

The tax proposal called on the tax agencies "to decide whether they desire to continue their hold on corporations by high tax policies or to free them sufficiently to employ the 10,000,000 veterans who must be absorbed by industry."

Grain Elevator Case Goes to State Body

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Commerce Commission has assumed jurisdiction of the case in which eleven grain elevator firms and the Chicago Board of Trade are charged with "unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory rates and charges and the maintenance of discriminatory practices."

A hearing was set for October 24 after defendants' arguments were heard Tuesday.

The complaint was filed by Daniel F. Rice, a member of the board of trade, and specifically charged mixing of inferior grain with higher grades, providing storage of public grain in wooden warehouses carrying exorbitant insurance rates while storing owner's grain in modern warehouses having reasonable insurance rates, and with failure to register for a license as public utilities with the State Commerce Commission.

Arguments and motions made so far in the case, said counsel for the board of trade, indicate the sole question presently involved is whether the State Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over elevators and boards of trade.

Rejoins Int'l Nickel

John W. Sands

Who has resumed his duties with the development and research division of the International Nickel Company, Inc., at New York. Mr. Sands has been with the Conservation Division of the War Production Board at Washington since January, 1942.

Air Transportation Declared No Hurt To Port of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Despite predictions from some quarters to the contrary, development of air transportation will not be detrimental to the prosperity of seaports like New York, in the opinion of Frank C. Ferguson, chairman of the Port of New York Authority.

As evidence of New York's confidence in the future, Mr. Ferguson disclosed yesterday that the Port of New York Authority has completed a $15,000,000 program for rehabilitating and improving its facilities as soon as the war ends, and that it also intends to submit to the Civil Aeronautics Board a plan for direct one-carrier air service between New York and points in Europe and the Pacific.

These and other plans were outlined by Mr. Ferguson at the annual session of the American Association of Port Authorities meeting here at the Hotel New Yorker.

He estimated that on the basis of dollar volume in imports and exports handled by the New Jersey—New York port in 1940, it could be expected to clear about $6,000,000,000 of the foreign trade anticipated for 1948.

Included in the $15,000,000 improvements program is construction of a union motor truck terminal in downtown Manhattan, a bus terminal in midtown Manhattan and General replacement of obsolete port facilities and construction of new ones.

Short Lines Ask Rate Advance Be Restored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The American Short Line Railroad Association, an organization of 318 short line carriers, joined with the Association of American Railroads today in asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to restore the emergency freight rate increase. Authorized in 1942, the increases now are under suspension.

The Short Line Association told the commission, which has ordered a hearing on the issue for Oct. 23, that restoration is necessary because of increased labor and materials costs. The motion said the small carriers "have not had the unprecedented increase in the volume of traffic that has been the experience of the Class I carriers" and that consequently they have "shown a relatively less favorable operating result."

It asked that the increase be restored on Jan. 1, termination date of the last suspension order.

Miners' Contract Extended by WLB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National War Labor Board has authorized bituminous operators to extend the terms and conditions of their contract with the United Mine Workers to certain so-called "management" employees.

The WLB resolution defined this group as "hourly paid management employees coming within the jurisdiction of this board who are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and who are employed in job classifications immediately inter-related with those of employees covered by the agreement" with the U. M. W. Office employees are not included.

N. A. M. Convention In N. Y. Dec. 6, 7, 8

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has announced its 49th annual Congress of American Industry would be held here Dec. 6, 7 and 8 and would be dedicated to planning of industrial reconversion back to peacetime production.

Problems to be discussed will deal with cutbacks and layoffs, veterans' re-employment, peacetime production and jobs, taxes, world reconstruction and foreign trade, postwar distribution and wage and labor policies.

Johnston Says Expanded Postwar Trade Vital

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States told the National Foreign Trade Convention last night that "we don't want the old pie of world trade divided into smaller pieces. We must have a bigger pie."

Mr. Johnston, globe-trotting representative of American business, was presented the Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Aaward for 1944 at a world trade dinner, for "distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade."

In a prepared speech of acceptance, Mr. Johnston offered "with the naivete of an amateur," what he called three fundamentals for the "task of building a workable peace from the world's shattered ruins." They were:

1. "The absolute necessity for a vastly expanded postwar trade among nations."

2. "If there is going to be a larger volume of foreign trade, we must have more prosperous people. You can't sell goods to the jenniless or the bankrupt."

3. "A strong, a prosperous, a free America."

"For three decades now he have been having a gradual constriction of the arteries of trade," Mr. Johnston said, which has increased the economic tensions in every land. Unless intelligent application of remedial measures can be applied, our postwar world will suffer a paralyzing stroke.

"It seems to me that the duty of selling our people the necessity of a greatly expanded trade is your number one must."

Mr. Johnston said an immediate postwar increase in American foreign trade would be necessary to maintain a national income of 140 billion dollars mentioned as a goal by some economists, until expenditures for capital goods reach an estimated 25 billion dollars a year.

He proposed long-term credits for the industrial development of war-ravaged areas, to create the prosperity needed for foreign trade markets.

"We will not make the foolish loans that we did after the last war," he said. "Then Americans threw millions away. Some of this money went for parks and swimming pools and even stuck to the hands of politicians. That was a mistake.

"In extending credit this time, we should make sure that it will be used to produce jobs and new wealth, and thereby provide a higher standard of living and means for repayment."

Delegates to the convention adopted a resolution which urged that private investment in foreign countries in the postwar period "be adequately protected and receive the same measure of protection as is accorded to such loans and investments in the United States."

The convention, in adopting 34 "declartions" covering postwar foreign trade, the extension of private enterprise and the protection of private investment in foreign projects, also advocated Congressional repeal of legislation which prohibited private loans to foreign governments which were debtors under inter-governmental loans.

Cessation of Lend-Lease and of censorship as soon as possible after the war also was advocated.

The convention's final declaration of policy declared that the "question concerning cartels in foreign trade is not whether American business favors or opposes them" but rather to find the best method in the national interest for Americans "to play an active and effective part in a world in which a substantial portion of trade and business is conducted by either governmental or private cartels."

Most foreign nations, the declaration asserted, favor "or at least permit a cartelized system" in response to their own economic needs. Attempting to convert them to our system "appears impracticable," it was added. At the same time, international commodity agreements would "require a degree of internal control and regimentation which would threaten the preservation of our competitive system even in domestic commerce." Uniform international rules governing trade "can be helpful" where common ground can be found for agreement among the important trading nations, it was said.

Would Pay Off National Debt In 100 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Predicting a $300,000,000,000 national debt when the war ends, the Association of American Railroads has proposed that plans be made to pay it off within a 100 year period at the rate of 1 per cent annually.

This idea was given the Republican postwar tax study committee by R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the railroad association in a letter to Representative Reed (R) of New York, the committee chairman.

The railroads' plan, Mr. Reed added, "contains the first detailed proposals submitted to the committee on behalf of any of the scores of industries whose views were sought."

The program, he explained, assumes that the national debt will have soared to approximately $300,000,000,000 by the end of the war and that national income during the first five years of the postwar period will amount to $120,000,000,000 annually.

To liquidate the debt over a period of one century, one per cent of the principal would be paid off annually. This $3,000,000,000, with carrying charges estimated at $6,000,000,000, would require $9,000,000,000 per year during the early years of the postwar period.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave. N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1231.

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GENTLEMEN'S fur coat, wild eastern Mink; lined, perfect condition; $350. Ken. 6280, Boston, Mass.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Meet Young People Around the World

A Thursday Page

Denmark Is Calling

By Bodil Margrete Jörgensen

Have you even been hosteling? If not, do it as soon as you get an opportunity. You learn to know so much about other people and their work, which will be of the greatest value to you later on.

I will never forget a hosteling trip my sister Else and I took through Denmark in the summer of 1938—a trip which is one of our most treasured memories, and a trip which may be of interest to you, if you never have tried one, so I have decided to tell you a little about it.

First the preparations. They are not many, but they have to be done carefully, if you want to make a success of your trip.

As you know, Denmark is a flat agricultural country, so Else and I decided to do our trip on bicycles. Therefore, they had to be in "fine shape" and we used a whole day to take them apart, cleaning and oiling them, so they would go smoothly and easily. We also equipped ourselves with a box of tools so we could manage minor accidents, such as a flat tire, etc. Nothing is more discouraging than a flat tire on a deserted road if you can do nothing about it.

Then we started packing. Here I give you good advice. Take only the absolute necessities. They will be heavy enough when you are trying to reach the top of a hill with the wind against you. We only had two sets of underwear, socks, shirts, shorts, lowheeled shoes, a dress (for "big" occasions), a sweater, and a raincoat. Bathing suit, soap, washcloths, towels, combs, and a cream to prevent sunburns were added.

When We Cooked

Our cooking equipment consisted of a pan, frying pan, two spoons and forks. Our cups and jackknives were attached to our belts so we could make use of them easily. The last, but certainly not the least important items, were our sleeping bags.

You have probably noticed that we did not take anything to cook on, but in Denmark we do not need it because we have hostel inns all over the country and there you will find a stove waiting for you.

All of this equipment was packed and placed on the bicycles, some in front, some in back of us, so the bicycles were balanced. Now we were ready to start out discovering Denmark.

What is that land we call Denmark? It is a collection of 495 small islands and one peninsula, Jutland, which in the South is connected with Germany. It is a tiny country compared to the United States—only twice the size of Massachusetts. If you always keep in mind the picture of the green islands, like leaves of waterlilies floating on the ocean, then you have the key to the life of Denmark.

But although the water separates the different parts of Denmark, bridges or ferries tie it together, so we easily could "jump" from one island to another. The long shore line in Denmark (it is even longer than England's) makes her the ideal bathing land. On our tour, we found all the Danes, from the child of two to the great grandfather of ninety, taking sunbaths on the white, warm beach or dips in the clear blue salt water.

Traveling with the Sun

We started from Copenhagen and crossed the country so that we followed the sun from East to West. As you know, Copenhagen lies on Zeeland, where we found neat newly painted villas and farms hidden away in gardens and trees so that the country gives a "woodsy" impression.

Every little strip of land here is cultivated, and we saw squares of wheat, barley, oats and rye alternate with green meadows, where the cows stood in knee-high grass chewing after their hearts' desire. When thirsty we would stop at one of the many co-operative dairies to get cups of fresh ice cold milk or buttermilk and have a talk with the men there. If we could not find a dairy, we would stop at a farm and ask for a drink at the pump. We were always given permission, and often were offered a plate of strawberries with cream. Who could say "No" to such a treat? While we were eating, the farmer and his wife usually would ask us where we were going, suggest some places we ought to see and wish us well on our trip.

In the evenings, when we stopped at a hostel inn, we were welcomed by the caretaker and shown a madras (mattress) where we could sleep for the night, and the kitchen where we could cook. Whew! Were we usually hungry after a 50 to 75-mile ride on our bicycles! Other hostelers gathered here were also busy preparing food, eating or just relaxing. When all were through eating we would gather outdoors or indoors, according to the weather, and talk. I don't think that you can find anywhere such a group of different people becoming friends more easily than we hostelers.

Many Nationalities

There a married couple sat, telling how they wanted to take a vacation trip in spite of their two children aged four and six, so they had attached a side-car to their tandem in order that the whole family could make the trip; beside them sat an English boy acquainting us with his country.

Here two boys from Sweden were eagerly discussing with four Danish boys the coming soccer game between Sweden and Denmark, while three girls told a group of their trip up along the Rhine. Funny, but we hostelers could not help but feel that the whole world was open for exploration if we just were willing to undertake it.

Before long, a banjo would sound softly from somewhere and, little by little, all of us would join in one song after another. Some of the songs were new to us, but in such a case we would make up a humming accompaniment while one or more would sing the song. Such gatherings were wonderful endings to our eventful days and we would fall asleep as soon as we crept into our sleeping bags.

The next morning we said "So long and Godspeed" and continued our trip toward the west of Denmark.

Funen, our next island, is the softest, most smiling Danish island. All meadows and roads are edged by living hedges and the air is filled with odor from the elderberry flowers and music of the songs of larks, song sparrows and thrushes. The small villages hid themselves in the green like birdnests.

Entering Jutland

Jutland is different, greater in its features, stronger in character with a more serious atmosphere. In East and Middle Jutland we "worked" hard to get over the hills. It did not go as easily for us as before, but we did reach the heather-covered Rebild hills south of Aalborg, which is the property of the Danish-Americans and kept as an American national park. There each year, on the fourth of July, big folk festivals are held. This is the only place I know outside the United States where the American national day is celebrated like this from year to year.

At last we reached the North Sea, where the waves, bigger than those on any other shore of Denmark, seemed to bring us a message from the countries beyond them, countries we both hoped to see sometime.

You see, Denmark is not a great country, but the Danes have nevertheless tried to give their contributions to the world. We were the first to forbid trade of Negroes. We have tried to show the great in the small things, as Hans Christian Andersen did so beautifully in his fairy-tales and stories.

The Danes are a plain people who know they have to co-operate if they want to exist as a people. Even our King, Christian the Tenth, follows this rule and stops like the streetcars, milk wagons and whistling delivery boys for the red street light when on his daily morning ride through Copenhagen. Denmark's greatness is not its power but its smile, which you will find all over in Denmark.

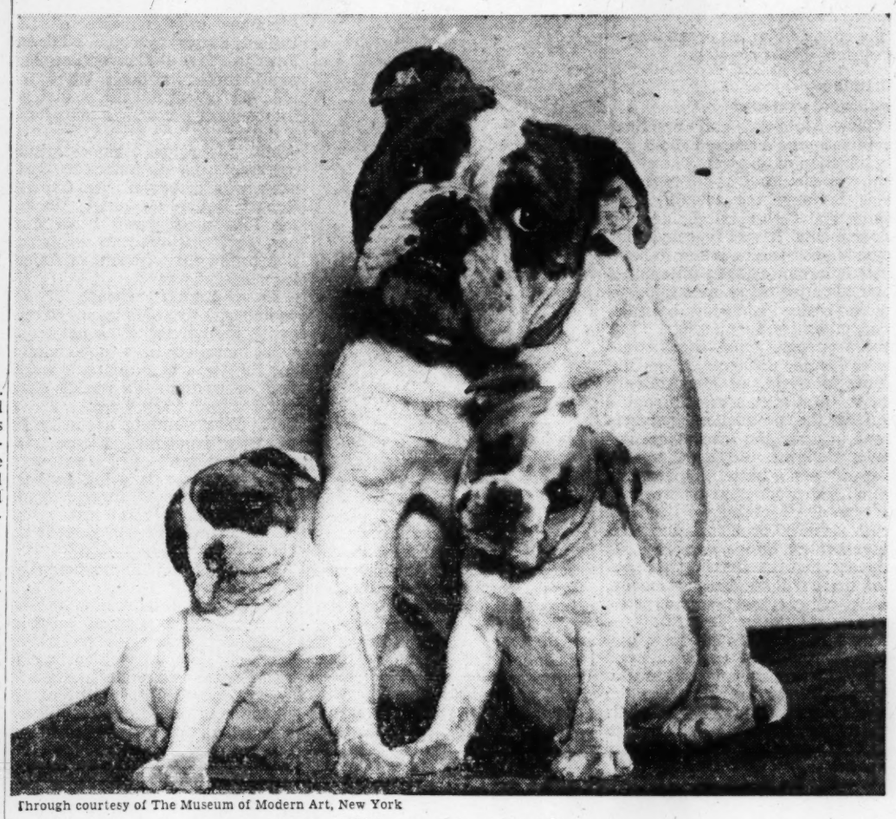
What constitutes the Danish smile? If you study it, you will find it contains intelligence and feeling, knowledge and sympathy, and at the same time it hides a tear. It is a smile which never asks for any "Thank you," but a smile in lee of which hospitals and sanatoriums, homes for children and aged ones, security for invalids and unemployed have grown up. The smile is our right after a day of work, because we have faith in the future. In a serious time, the smile means mercifulness and humanity, and now it is helping the Danes to reconcile the sorrowful experiences of this time.

Here is Denmark as it was and as I hope it will receive you when the war is over.

Meet the Author

Miss Bodil Margrete Jörgensen is a native of West Zeeland, Denmark. After completing her studies at Teachers' College, Copenhagen, she spent a year in Greenland. The war prevented her returning to her own country, therefore she came to the United States late in 1940 and has taken her M. A. degree at Smith College, studying on a Fellowship from the Institute of International Education.

(A girl from Iran, Seyedeh Motamedi, will tell us about her country and her people next Thursday. Be sure to watch for her article.)



Through courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art, New York

Did someone say lunch?

A Series on Indian Crafts

Our young people who have repeatedly written to us, asking for more articles about Indians since we published Kangi Nupa's Indian Sign Talk on the page For Young People last winter, will be happy to hear our good news.

On the page For Young People next Thursday you will find the first of a series of useful Indian objects you can make, especially prepared for you by Kangi Nupa. There will be fine illustrations accompanying each installment, showing you how to design and make the article. Included in the series will be a sheath you've wanted for your knife, hand drums, Indian moccasins, a tipi and a wigwam, an atlatl or throwing stick, as well as a bow and arrow set with its decorated bowcase and quiver, and an Indian costume.

There will be 12 articles, one every Thursday. Watch for the first one next week.

'The Fodder's in the Shock'

True, the "frost is on the pumpkin" these cool fall days, but 4-H Club members are more interested to know whether the "blue ribbon" is on the pumpkin—and the other exhibits they have taken to the county fair.

The county fair and the community exhibit are events in which the whole family takes part. Food is baked, garments are washed and ironed, garden products are gathered, and livestock is scrubbed and groomed, in readiness for the great occasion. Many a young calf has its first ride in the back seat of the family car, as one way to get into the exhibit class.

Garden of Plenty

The barest of halls is transformed into a garden of plenty, when all the exhibits are in place. While the judges work (and it is hard work, too!), the others go home to do the chores and get dressed up for the harvest supper and evening entertainment. Part of the entertainment, of course, is walking up and down the aisles to see whose cake has the blue ribbon, whether Mary's canning and John's pig have received recognition.

Exhibits this fall are a good indication that 4-H Club members will have topped their 1943 production records by the end of the year. The estimates for 1944 production offer a satisfactory picture. They are: 150,000 acres of Victory gardens; 12 million birds (poultry); 100,000 head of dairy cattle; 600,000 head of livestock; 300,000 acres of food crops, and 80,000 acres of peanuts. Members of 4-H Clubs will also have to their credit 17,000,000 quarts of canned products for home use.

Feeding a Fighter

One of the goals in 4-H is to "Feed a Fighter or More in '44." It has been conservatively estimated that club members will produce enough food this year to feed a million fighters for a year. In order to provide enough of any one product to equal the entire annual food budget for a man in the armed forces, a club member must produce something like the following amounts of the various kinds of food:

Milk: One cow producing 5,515 pounds of milk.

Meat (live weight): Three beef cows and calves; or four steers, nine months; or sow and seven pigs to 200 pounds, or ewes producing 16 lambs.

Chicken: 500 broilers or 250 baking chickens.

Eggs: 50 hens, 10 dozen eggs each.

Potatoes: 8,323 pounds (one to 1¼ acres).

Cereals: 7,785 pounds (8 to 10 acres of wheat, or 3 to 4 acres of corn).

The Quartermaster General of the United States gives a special certificate of appreciation to 4-H Club members who produce high quality livestock that, when sold, is turned over to the Army and Navy meat supply.

The 4-H Clubs are well represented in the armed forces of the United States. One out of every 14 men in the service is a former 4-H Club member. The club members on the farms are right behind the men at the front.

Dorothy Emerson
4-H Club Leader, Maryland

Quiz Yourself

1. To "keep the wolf from the door" requires
   a. a dependable gun,
   b. a well-built house,
   c. ability to supply physical wants.
2. "Diamond cut diamond" means
   a. persons who are equally matched in wit or cleverness,
   b. a tool used by jewelers,
   c. grounds laid out for playing baseball.
3. To give "cold comfort" means
   a. to give a cool drink on a hot day,
   b. to give only promises to one who needs actual help,
   c. to give comfort to a person who is cold.
4. To be "below the salt" refers to
   a. a certain point beneath the earth's surface,
   b. the seating of least honored guests at one end of the table,
   c. a place below sea level.

(Watch for the answers next week)

New Books for Your Pleasure

Book Reviews

Escape Foiled

"The Good Ship Red Lily," by Constance Savery (Longmans, Green and Co., New York, $2.25), is the lighthearted story of a delightful English family and of their escape to America. Michael Challoner plans to sail on the "Red Lily," and Toby, the eldest son, who knows how to keep a secret, is to guide the four younger children and Violet Yellow, a lively little mischiefmaker, to the boat.

Something goes wrong. They meet the man with the green ribbon tied to his whip. This is the signal arranged but, instead of taking them to the ship, he drives them to the ancient round tower on grandfather's estate where they are held captives. Old Sir Timon has never been reconciled to his son's choice of the new Puritan faith, but he still loves him and tries hard to prevent the family from leaving England. Toby is a clever, courageous lad. No wonder the grandfather grows to like him and that gay young Uncle Ingram begins to repent his part in the plot. A good story for ten- to fourteen-year-olds, full of humor and adventure.

Exiles From Choice

"The Bells of Leyden Sing," by Catherine Cate Coblentz (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2.25), is for slightly older boys and girls; also a good exciting story and one grounded on research. Lists of references are given. Part of the plot depends on recent discoveries about the secret press on which forbidden books were actually printed there in Leyden, where the band of English exiles made their home in 1609.

The hero, Andrew Brewster, knows what it means to be a worker in the cause of freedom. He and his friend Rembrandt van Rijn (later the great painter) have an absorbing share in the affairs of the press. Andrew even saves its great iron screw and puts it to a strange use aboard the Mayflower. Boys and girls who read "The Beggars' Penny" will be glad to meet Pieter and Lysbet again and to travel once more the narrow streets of old Leyden in stirring days when Lookout Hill is again a place of refuge.

Helen Fuller Orton has chosen Azilum, the French settlement on the Susquehanna, as the setting of her story, "The Winding River" (A Stokes book; J. B. Lippincott Co., New York. $2). There a great log house had been built in the hope it might prove a refuge for Queen Marie Antoinette. She never came to these United States, but many emigrés did come from Paris, seeking safety in the Pennsylvania wilderness. Antoinette, the charming young heroine, found it easy to adjust herself to the customs of the new country, and when the chance came for her to return she chose to stay and marry Neal, the American lad who meant more to her than the chateau and title over the seas.

Here is a warm "welcome back" to "Meggy MacIntosh," by Elizabeth Janet Gray, a fine historical story which has been out of print and is now reissued (Viking Press, New York. $2). Meggy's father fought for Bonnie Prince Charlie, and all that has to do with the Highland traditions is cherished by Meg. Left as a neglected ward of a titled uncle in Edinburgh, she manages to run away, reaches North Carolina, and plans to find her heroine, Flora MacDonald, now settled somewhere in "the back country."

The time is 1775, when the turbulent colonists are just beginning to take sides in the struggle of the Revolution. Meggy has many adventures, and although in the end her loyalty is to the American cause, she can still give the clansmen her admiration and affection. The story of the Scotch in the Carolinas is a little-known, but fascinating, part of American history. This book recaptures its romance and gives, too, an understanding picture of a delightful and warmhearted girl.

Glimpses of Other Lands

"New Worlds for Josie," by Kathryn Worth (Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2), is based on memories of her own school days in Switzerland. The time is 1936, when American girls could still go overseas to boarding schools, meet and grow to understand girls of other nationalities, and have happy winter holidays skiing in the Alps. Josie and Elizabeth had a chilly welcome from the girls at school and found that they had to work hard to make their own place in the other girls' affections and to prove that Americans are not all heedless, spoiled, and extravagant. It is rather a good thing, sometimes, to think of ourselves as strangers in another's native land, and to have to adjust ourselves to new values.

"Islands on Guard," by Helen Follett (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50), is an excellent introduction to those lovely West Indian Islands to the south of us that guard the approaches to the Panama Canal. These are the little islands that curve like stepping stones from Puerto Rico to the edge of South America. There are many fine photographs to add to Mrs. Follett's careful descriptions of their history and their peoples. Each island has its own charm and its own special bit of history; Antigua where Nelson repaired his ships; Trinidad where Sir Walter Raleigh visited the strange lake of pitch; St. Vincent where Captain Bligh of the "Bounty" finally brought the cargo of breadfruit trees; Martinique, where the Empress Josephine was born; Dominica, which lives in my memory as the loveliest and wildest of all the beautiful islands. Mrs. Follett does not mention Barbados, the farthest east of the islands, which is especially interesting to Americans because it is the only foreign soil on which George Washington ever set foot. These little-known neighbors are now playing a useful part in our defense.

Helen Ferris has collected a goodly number of the old ballads and story poems of romance and adventure which have been most enjoyed by the groups of girls with whom she has shared her pleasure in reading. There are 27 in all, including Lady Clare and Young Lochinvar, and Bonny Barbara Allen and The Highwayman—sad and stirring poetry. They are published under the title, "Love's Enchantment" (Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.50), and are beautifully printed with illustrations and decorations by Vera Brock.

Stories About Money

"Money-Go-Round," by John J. Floherty (J. B. Lippincott Co., New York. $2), is a fascinating account of money all through the ages, of the gradual evolution of banking systems from the old methods of barter and exchange. There are pictures of the early Greek and Roman coins, script and bills. There is an extraordinarily interesting chapter on counterfeiters, and also illustrations used by special permission of the U. S. Secret Service. This book is filled with good stories and much useful information.

Mystery Galore

Excitement and mystery galore are in this latest story of the Glen Hazard Boys, "The Secret of Wild Cat Cave," by Maristan Chapman. (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2). The story is laid as usual in the East Tennessee mountain country, with the picturesque dialect and the half wilderness setting where Gramp lives on his old farm. Fifth Columnists are after the valuable manganese deposits and attempt to drive Gramp off his land.

Frances C. Darling

Public Construction Is Urged As Means to 10,000,000 Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—One way of providing some of the 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 new jobs which spokesmen for industry indicated were essential to postwar prosperity is to turn to public construction, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, told businessmen at the New York Times Forum yesterday.

However, General Fleming warned that actual detailed advance planning is the key to the opportunity for jobs in construction, and yet aside from a brave start made by the states on highway, very little planning for public works so far has been done.

The job estimate was made by Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, who with eight other industrialists and businessmen affiliated with the Committee appeared at the meeting, the last of three in New York Times Hall on the postwar problems of returning servicemen.

Others participating were John F. Fennelly and C. Scott Fletcher of the Committee; George Jones of Servel, Inc.; C. H. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va.; Henry M. Taliaferro, President of the American Seating Company; Wallace T. Montague, Vice-President of the Norton Company; H. B. Hartley of the Hartley Stores, and Bert W. Hendrickson of the Glass Container Association of American.

Granted that private business will do everything to create worthwhile employment at good wages, this country must expect a gap between wholesale cancelation of war contracts and the resumption on an expanded basis of production of peace, General Fleming said in and address presented by Baird Snyder 3rd, Assistant Administrator.

"How are we to bridge this gap with a minimum of hardship to returning soldiers and demobilized war workers?" General Fleming asked. "For a long time I have felt that the construction industry, if adequately stimulated, can provide a partial answer to our problem.

"When construction activities are flourishing they provide many jobs, not only at the site, but also off the site in the mines, forests and on the railroads in the production, processing and transportation of the needed materials.

"The construction industry itself has little problem of reconversion. It can begin operations just as soon as materials and manpower are released from war production—provided plans for building are well prepared in advance."

Ideas Must Be Translated

General Fleming notes that since planning takes up considerable time, it should be obvious that unless the preliminaries are disposed of before the war ends, whether in Europe or Asia, construction could not begin at a time when it would be a useful source of new jobs.

"Instead, months will elapse while ideas are being translated into blueprints, and in those months a little unemployment could degenerate into large-scale unemployment, spinning the economy downward into a major depression," he added.

He said that in normal times about two thirds of all construction is financed privately while one third is public work and the estimates he had seen of the amount of private construction private business is planning were not impressive.

"It is quite natural, I think," General Fleming continued, "that private business should hesitate to make large capital commitments for the future before it has some assurance that such expenditures will prove profitable. But there is no reason why the various agencies of the Government—federal, state, and local—should hesitate."

The fact that such public works as highway construction, new schools, hospitals and water works are genuinely useful as well as extremely important in stimulating employment are two very good reasons in General Fleming's opinion why the Government should be prepared to inaugurate their construction program the minute it is evident the unemployment situation is getting out of hand.

Can Be Fitted to Needs

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of public works construction, he said, that which makes it idealy suited for use as a compensating factor in our economy, is that the country can have as much or as little as it needs or wants.

There can be a good deal where the need for employment is acute, General Fleming explained, less or none at all where public work would handicap business by competing with it for men and materials.

Yet a recent survey by the Federal Works Agency on the present status of public works planning throughout the country discloses that plans for only 6,559 projects—exclusive of highways—to cost less than a billion dollars, have been completed to the point where they could be put in operation in 60 days.

"That figure represents far less than even a normal prewar public work program," General Fleming said." Sad to relate also, only 61 per cent of the funds needed for construction are on hand. No arrangements have been made for the rest."

Although states, counties and special districts are lagging in their planning work, Congress in the recently exacted George Act authorized the Federal Works Administrator to make loans or advances without interest to encourage construction to non-federal agencies.

General Fleming said he had recommended a fund of $200,000,000 to finance this planning program, explaining that since planning costs usually approximate four per cent of total construction cost a fund of that size would be adequate to prepare a construction program of $5,000,000,000.

Election Results May Hinge On Soldier Vote in 11 States

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—The soldier vote may decide the election in at least 11 states—including the five with the largest number of electoral votes.

It may be the margin of victory in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Ohio, which cast a combined vote of 160 in the Electoral College, as well as in Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Oregon and Rhode Island. The last six have a total of 46 electoral votes.

Thus G. I. Joe and his sister in arms, an Associated Press survey indicates, already are casting the ballots which may determine whether 206 of the 531 electoral votes will go to President Roosevelt or to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Three times since 1904 the winner's plurality has been less than 206. In 1916 it was 23.

Election officials and party leaders in each of the 11 States except New York have expressed the opinion that the military vote may be decisive. In New York, the figures speak for themselves:

Nearly 590,000 New York servicemen and women have applied for ballots. Republican estimates of the number who actually will vote range up to 400,000. Even Democrats most critical of New York's soldier vote system, which does not provide for the federal ballot, agree that well over 200,000 G. I. votes will be cast. Nearly 167,000 had been returned a month before election day.

President Roosevelt's New York State plurality in 1940 was 224,440. Herbert Hoover's in 1928 was 103,481. The margins run as close as Grover Cleveland's 1,149 in 1884. And as late as 1938 Dewey lost his first campaign for the New York governorship by less than 65,000 votes.

Pennsylvania, where Democrats and Republicans collaborated on drawing up a soldier vote plan, expects some 180,000 military ballots—more than enough, Gov. Edward Martin has said, to swing the election.

Richard Yates Rowe, Illinois' Secretary of State, looks for 350,000 soldier votes—"enough," he says, "to win or lose any election, and particularly important this year in a close race."

From Edward J. Hummel, Ohio's Secretary of State, who declined to estimate how many service persons from his state might vote, comes a statement that 125,000 soldier votes "might easily decide the election." Nearly 120,000 already have been received.

Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of state of California, says absentee votes in his state, "could easily swing the election." Californians in the service have requested some 275,000 ballots.

"The situation in California and Pennsylvania underscores the possibility, suggested in a previous A. P. survey, that in the event of a close election the result might not be known for some time after Nov. 7. Pennsylvania counts its soldier votes Nov. 22, California two days later.

Army Continues to Seek Improvement In Rocket-Launching Tubes for Planes

ERIE PROVING GROUNDS, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—This far-flung laboratory of war is tossing rockets into Lake Erie these days, testing launching tubes for use on American rocket planes.

"The War Department has announced that rocket projectiles, launchers and propellants are being produced in scores of war plants throughout the nation and that these hard-hitting weapons have been putting a dent in the Japs in Burma and other places," said an Army announcement disclosing that tests have been under way here for several months.

"This war has seen rockets and the rocket plan of propulsion leap into prominence, but despite widespread use, they are still in the experimental stage . . . development in the United States has been aimed primarily to air-to-ground and ground-to-ground use in combat.

"The Army Air Forces now has five different types of planes equipped with rockets slung under wing racks, which permit fighter, light bomber or attack planes to hurl greater concentrations of fire than their own cannon and machine guns can deliver," an Erie Proving Ground spokesman continued.

"The only ground launcher which the Army has so far made public is the M-12 artillery rocket launcher, consisting of a single plastic tube which serves both as a carrying case for its rocket and as a launcher."

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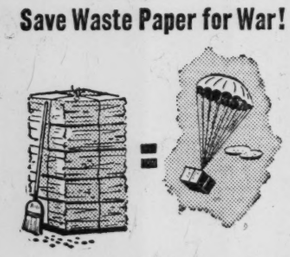

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Nazi Atrocities in Estonia Disclosed by Survivors

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 10—Although the Nazis claimed to regard the Estonians historically as "brother Germans," they spared them none of the atrocities inflicted upon other occupied nations.

There were numerous concentration camps of every variety in Estonia. I talked to dozens of Russian civilians from Pskov and Leningrad Province who had been dragged from one labor camp to another for nearly three years.

During the first period of German occupation, there was a large-scale man hunt for Estonians who had been associated with the Soviet regime of 1940-41. Then, on the surface, existence sttled down—those in the towns lived miserably, peasants were ruthlessly exploited by the Germans, but the Gestapo was not so openly active as it was in Poland. The Germans tried to lend their rule in Estonia a certain air of outward respectability.

Beatings and Torture

What was going on behind barbed wire was another matter, but even in Estonian camps there were more beatings and tortures than actual shootings. However, as the Germans were about to be thrown out of Estonia, they showed their real face.

About 20 miles west of Tallinn in a pleasant setting of pine forest, there is a locality called Klooga. This was a labor camp where several thousand prisoners worked mixing concrete and cutting timber. There also were workshops there, where naval mines were made.

Part of the camp, where about 4,000 Russian deportees lived, was separated by a couple of miles from the principal barracks where 1,500 Jews, last survivors of the Wilno ghetto, lived. Among them were many natural scientists, doctors, lawyers, musicians, and many with wives and children.

Organized Massacre

As the Rad Army was approaching Tallinn, the Germans organized here one of the most horrifying massacres that has come to public notice in this war.

Throughout the day of Sept. 19 several hundred Gestapo men who had come with them were busy exterminating 3,000 persons—1,500 Jews, including children, 700 Estonians, and 800 Russians. One might say it was a minor affair compared with Majdanek in Poland, where several hundred thousand were gassed and murdered in other ways.

Klooga was a hasty, amateur job in comparison. But here there were 80 persons who miraculously escaped to tell the story. They hid in the attic of the main stone barracks.

Gestapo Hurried

The Gestapo men were in a great hurry. They had to finish the job that same day, as the Russians were on the outskirts of Tallinn, and they not only forgot to look in the attic, but neglected to set fire to the barracks. The result was that many persons, including about 30 Allied correspondents, witnessed one of the most nightmarish spectacles that human eyes have ever seen.

The persons who were hidden in the attic heard for more than an hour the screams of the victims and the firing of tommy guns. In the yard were hundreds of bodies, among them those of a woman and her tiny baby, perhaps six weeks old.

Meanwhile, several hundred other persons were chased into a large wooden house 100 yards away, and here also there was some shooting, but to save time the Gestapo men simply set fire to the house, standing around with tommy guns and shooting anyone trying to escape.

Girl and Two Men Escape

Two men and one girl did escape. As for the rest, there is nothing left now but charred remains. All these persons had been taken more or less unawares, though some may have suspected the worst. But they had been given breakfast and had been told they would receive dinner later prior to their evacuation to Germany. Between breakfast and dinner they were murdered.

Meanwhile several hundred men, mostly Russian and Estonians, had been ordered to do an important job in the forest, namely, pile up large quantities of logs in a place about a half mile from the camp. The purpose of this job cannot have been very clear to the prisoners, although some must have had their suspicions.

When the first layer of logs or three pyres had been laid, the Gestapo men, who had now gathered in full force, ordered the prisoners to lie down on this first layer, thereupon shooting them. When this was completed a second layer of logs was laid on top of these, and a second lot of prisoners shot. Then fires were set.

Reporters View Scene

Correspondents walking down a beautiful road through the wood came upon the evidences of this incredible spectacle in the clearing.

Here were three enormous pyres. The bodies underneath were hardly burned at all, while those on top, which had been drenched in petrol, were badly charred.

There was little hope of escape, but there was evidence everywhere around the hundreds tried to flee into the forest. They were shot by successive chains of Gestapo men.

It is said that three men did escape, but I did not see them. Later I talked to dozens of those who had hidden in the attic of Barracks No. 1—two bright boys, brothers, from Wilno, numerous women, and a cultured elderly man with a strangely cheerful little son.

Stay in Attic Described

Nearly all were in a state of acute, almost hysterical, exaltation. They described how they stayed in the attic, how the screams and firing ceased, although they didn't know whether the Germans were still around.

After 36 hours without food and water a few women went out at night on reconnaissance and brought back some bread and water. Even then they didn't know definitely whether the Germans had gone.

Two days later they saw a Soviet plane fly low over the camp, but it was not until six days after the massacre that the Russians arrived and the refugees came out of hiding.

Later, German prisoners were brought in and ordered to clear the area. One man who saw them said they wept and wailed and were in a state of complete panic.

The Nazi Product

Possibly some were sincerely shocked and scandalized. Some screamed that they never wanted to go back to Germany again. But Germany has produced hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of men perfectly capable of doing what the Tallinn Gestapo men did.

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All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

"Flowers by Wire"
Coombs
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NEW LONDON

Harper Method
Specializing in HarperCOLD Permanents. Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for Hair, Scalp and Hands.
LORETTA FRAY
310 DEWART BLDG. PHONE 3503

NORWALK

SHORT and SUPPLE
FURS
89.50 up
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
59.50 to 139.50
JACOBY'S
12-14 NO. MAIN ST., SO. NORWALK

FURNITURE

of good quality and distinction to fill your fall needs.
A. J. COLLINS CO., Inc.
70 North Main St., South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

GIFTS *for the ones in the Service overseas must be mailed by Oct. 14th*
We have a very large display, both distinctive and useful
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Diamonds
No lovelier gift than a fine diamond. We have a choice selection.
BROWN'S Jewelers
395 MAIN STREET

Shop Here and Save
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

KARP'S HARDWARE
Opposite Post Office
Tools, Paints, House Furnishings
Agent for Devoe Paints and Varnishes
Victory Garden Equipment and Supplies
384 Atlantic St. Phone 3-9676

CONNECTICUT — STAMFORD (Continued)

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

DE LUXE CLEANERS
Ready to Serve You at
OUR NEW LOCATION
342 Hope St., Tel. 4-4536
Tailors—Furriers

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 37712. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
Waterbury and Torrington

PLANNING FOR COLDER DAYS?
Full lines of Snow Suits, Over-Coat Sets and Mackinaws now on display for the boys of 4 to 12.

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

Beautiful, Dutiful . . . They Lead a Varied Life
CHESTERFIELDS
$29.95

The Citizens & Manufacturers National Bank of Waterbury, Conn.
"EVERY BANKING FACILITY"
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
WOMEN'S ROBES
Chenille, Suede Cloth and Quilted types in a fine color range.
$5.98 to $12.98

S. S. Pierce Co. Specialties and Finest Baked Delicacies
THE EPICURE SHOP, Inc.
17 West Main St. Tel. 5-1413

A Little BLACK COAT!
. . . *So Flattering!*
. . . *So Smart!*
at
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

The MARINETTE SHOP
186 GRAND STREET
DIAL 3-4370
You will find the unusual in this busy little shop.

Have Your Rugs Shampooed at PERRYS Phone 3-3161

See These New
"WINS" DRESSES
For the home—for those "Women in National Defense"
Light weight blue denim.
Sizes 12 to 44, $3.98 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK — ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers tel. 3-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Whitney's
OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS BOXES
Mailed from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15
NO REQUEST NEEDED

FALL FLOWERS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Honigsbaum's
SELECT
FALL SPORTSWEAR
COATS • SUITS • DRESSES

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

Now—
Lay-away Plan
on
Girls' Coats
Boys' Mackinaws
Conveniently purchased on our Club Plan
The Big Store
Auburn, N. Y.

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

TOWNE'S STATIONERY
at Towne's for our friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor, featuring
Louis SHERRY Ice Cream
for my appointment
baldwin 4204
earnest...
hairdressers
baldwin theatre building
cold waving specialist

BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY
70 Merrick Rd. Bald. 1492
All Sewing Machines Adjusted $2
Vacuums, Floor Lamps Repaired

We have many attractive gift boxes of Perfume, Powder, Shaving Set, etc. Full Line of Cosmetics and Toilet Goods
SOUTHARD DRUG STORE
76 MERRICK ROAD, Near S. Grand Ave.
BALDWIN, L. I. PHONE BALDWIN 4929

Baldwin Gift Shop
ED. STEINER
Personalized and general Christmas Cards—Box Assortments. Dolls, Toys, Infant Novelties. Costume Jewelry, etc.
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
This year it is advisable to buy your Cards and Gifts early.
100 MERRICK RD. BALDWIN, L. I.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK — BALDWIN (Continued)

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Jeweler—American Gem Buy from a Registered Society
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

MORTON COY
has . . .
an exciting collection of
FURS
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
You, too, can say "CHARGE IT!"

THE BEST-KNOWN NAMES ARE SEEN AT McLEAN'S
Approximately 350 lines of branded merchandise, most of them nationally advertised, are sold at McLean's Department Store. So many people find their favorite brands in this busy store that people find it easy to say: "The Best-Known Names Are Seen at McLean's."
McLEAN'S

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Timely Clothes, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

LYLE and SCOTT'S
Famous Scottish Tweed and Argyle Solid Shetland Suits and Coats
Exclusive in Westchester with
Frances Van Sicklen
79 Pondfield Road Bronxville

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

SPENCER'S
DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, SPORTSWEAR
The Quality You Expect from a Fine Shop in a Fine Community.
69 Pondfield Road BR. 2-0937

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE INC.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

NEW YORK — BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Fashions
COATS • SUITS • DRESSES
At Pleasing Prices
LESLIE FROCKS
Open Every Evening
Granada Theatre Bldg. 3172 Main St.

AIRPORT PUBLISHERS
New Address
210 Ellicott Street CL. 4893
Complete Printing and Advertising Service
H. R. Badger • J. F. Foster • H. C. Stewart

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
GENERAL ELECTRIC AND TELECHRON ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Authorized Service Station
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

CHRYSANTHEMUMS and Colorful POMPONS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310
BUFFALO'S BONDED TELEGRAPH FLORIST

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Fresh as Fall
Your new permanent, your new coiffure, both styled for you!
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780 309 Parkside Ave.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
GOLD CROSS Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Flushing 9-5699. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
Written guarantee one year
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call nearest branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
FRESH CHOCOLATES
WATERMAN PENS STATIONERY
ELECTRIC BULBS TABLE CANDLES
WOMRATH'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY
149-24 41st Avenue FL. 9-1701

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phone
Next to Roosevelt Thea. FL. 3-4444 and 4445

FOR SMART DRESSES, SUITS, COATS and HATS from 10.95 up, it's the
SUTTON DRESS SHOP
41-11 KISSENA BLVD. FL. 3-1600
Open Mon. and Thurs. Evenings

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains, and Rugs, cleaned to your satisfaction. Dyeing, Tailoring, Valet Service.
Fur Repairing, Cleaning and Weaving
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

SCHIMMEL'S BAKERY
CHRISTIAN H. KOSSEN, *Prop.*
41-11 150th Street
At Murray Hill Station FL. 3-2103

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small.
Horace Harding Blvd. and 232nd Street
BA. 9-6450

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOERNER'S
Your Forest Hills Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Distributor S. S. Pierce Co.
71-19 Austin St. Bo. 8-6580

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Leslie's
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS
For Town and Country
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstering Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

THE TANG OF FALL
Fairly tingles in the spruce selection of Smart FALL SUITS and TOPCOATS ready to be tried on by you.
$32.50 to $65.00
Established 1884
Adolph Levy & Son
FREEPORT, N. Y.

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

GLOVERSVILLE

NEW FALL STYLES IN
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK
AND BETTY BARRETT
Shoes for Women Are Here
Charles W. Brookins
60 N. MAIN ST.

QUALITY SPORTS CLOTHING
H. I. Abdella & Sons
7-11 Church Street

Sportleigh
CLASSIC COATS
Exclusive with
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

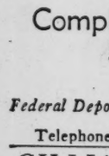
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

Genuine Fur Animals
Toys
Greeting Cards and Personalized Stationery
R. A. PYLE LETTER SHOP
9 Station Plaza Great Neck 2920

Come for Sunday Dinner!
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
661 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HINDER HAT SHOPPE

1A Third Street
Great Neck 3444
Selection of Fall Hats and Bags
Hats Remodeled

Stevens
Men's and Boys' Sportswear
Home of Nationally Advertised Brands
Stevens
60 Middle Neck Road, opposite Grace Ave.
Great Neck 4004

Fine Footwear
For the Entire Family
NASSAU BOOTERY
Great Neck 2179 64 Middle Neck Road

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

Louise Allen
113 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 711
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Skirts—Sweaters
Slacks Jackets

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT OUR NEW FURNITURE DEPARTMENT
We know you will like its many attractive features.
★ See our Fine Furniture, charmingly displayed "as you'll use it" in your own home.
★ Shop and Buy in a leisurely manner.
★ Open every Friday and Saturday evening.
★ Purchase by cash, 30 day charge or on the Budget Plan.
★ We carry fine quality furniture by leading manufacturers.
★ Rugs conveniently located in same department.
To reach the new department take elevator directly from lobby to the
SECOND FLOOR
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

Offenheimer Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS
TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

HEMPSTEAD 3480
BROWN'S
Jewelers
219 FULTON AVENUE

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Fredericks
SUITS—GOWNS—COATS
DRESSES
264 Fulton Avenue Phone 26

Headquarters for FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT
ALL TYPES
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's All Back the Attack!

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

The Glove Shops
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
"LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK"
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
HAMMOND ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
HOME OF DANCE SKATERS
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

NEW YORK

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

BUSINESS COLLATERAL CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
Represents the Leading Companies
Office with I. E. Dennis
Automobile-Fire-General Insurance
SENECA BLDG., ITHACA, N. Y.

The SMÖRGÅSBORD
Lunch 11:30-2—75c
Dinner 5:30-8—$1.25
Sunday dinner served at 12:45 and 2:10. Closed Sunday evenings and all day Monday
Next to Y. M. C. A.—307 N. Tioga Street
Phone 2498

CONGOWALL
The Flexible, Easy-to-Clean Wall Covering of Permanent Beauty. For new or old walls. Easy to install. Choice of 5 Colors.
BETTER PAINT and WALL PAPER **SERVICE**
216 N. AURORA ST. PHONE 2150

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bring new COLOR into your home with paint
RUBIN'S
Hardware—Housefurnishings
8107 Northern Blvd. Ha. 9-0176

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRIES & BURMEISTER
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071

MILLINERY
Ready-to-Wear Custom-Made
Louise
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE. REP 9-8317

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

THE BON-TON
MISSES' and WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL
8971—165th Street REpublic 9-8330

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture
Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

REFRESH YOUR ROOMS
Quality upholstering. Mattress renovating. Made to order draperies, slipcovers. Living room suites at moderate cost.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
89-64 165th St. Rep. 9-6630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
Est. 1912 House of Honest Values

JAMESTOWN

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

Alice A. Reif

You will like our new line of Fall and Winter Dresses, Skirts, and Sweaters in warm, attractive colors. We have well-known brands of hosiery, too, in all the latest shades.
3102 Delaware Ave. Delaware 8159

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
3044 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

G-W-MERRELL
We will give you first delivery in Larchmont of the following appliances:
HOOVER VACUUM—FRIGIDAIRE
EASY WASHER—ELECTRIC IRON
Phone Larchmont 2-2460 and get your name on our preferred list

LYNBROOK

Rillin's KOOLERWAVE PERMANENT
MERRICK BEAUTY SHOP
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

A. JACOBS
FURS *of Quality*
Hollander Dyed Furs
CUSTOM and READY-MADE REMODELING TO ORDER
296 Merrick Rd. LYN. 6690

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabots-Dutch Boy Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lynbrook 3155

"Say It With Flowers"
LYNBROOK FLORIST
Five Corners at Merrick Road
Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8639
Night—Valley Stream 1615

ANDERSON'S
Luncheonette
Blue Plates—Fresh Vegetables
Toasted Sandwiches
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
65 Atlantic Ave. Lyn. 4827

LYNBROOK—Malverne

HENRY'S DEPT. STORE
Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
Simplicity Patterns
All-Linen Kitchen Towels
Church Street, Malverne, L. I., N. Y.
Post Office Bldg. Lyn. 5282

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

For Appointment Call Valley Stream 1886
CHARLES BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Wave Our Specialty
7 North Central Ave.
Valley Stream, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 37 So. 6th Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 5-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
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12

NEW YORK

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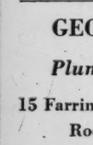
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Stamp Notes

(AP) Features

The 100th anniversary of the birth of composer Nikolay Rimski-Korsakov is marked by four new Russian stamps just received in this country. Of two similar designs, the stamps are imperforate and feature Rimski-Korsakov's portrait. Values and colors are: 30 kopeck gray; 60-k olive green; one ruble light green, and three rubles violet. Rimski-Korsakov was born in Tekhvin and spent several years in the Russian navy before devoting himself to a musical career. He wrote his first symphony in 1865 and his first opera in 1872. His influence on music was widely felt, especially among Russian composers.

Increased special delivery rates effective Nov. 1 will bring two new United States special delivery stamps in 13- and 17-cent denominations, the Post Office department has announced. Identical in size, color and design with the current 10- and 15-cent special delivery stamps, the new stamps will be placed on sale for the first time Oct. 30 at Washington, and first day cancellations may be secured by sending addressed envelopes to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., with cash or money order to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

Booklet panes and new color variations in the U. S. Presidential series are listed for the first time in the first volume of the 1945 Standard Catalogue, which covers stamps of the Americas and the British Commonwealth of Nations. Hugh M. Clark and Theresa M. Clark, who have done their usual fine job of editing the new volume, report prices steady with usual rises.

Listing of booklet panes or stamps issued in booklet form both for the United States and foreign countries, marks recognition of a new specialty type collection which has grown more popular in the past few years. Only those panes which the editors have seen in complete booklets are listed and the editors solicit the opportunity to examine any booklets containing unlisted panes. The Booklet Pane Society last May listed 60 countries as having issued booklet panes.

Facts and Figures

AMERICA'S CONSUMPTION OF PAPER AVERAGES 250 POUNDS PER PERSON EACH YEAR

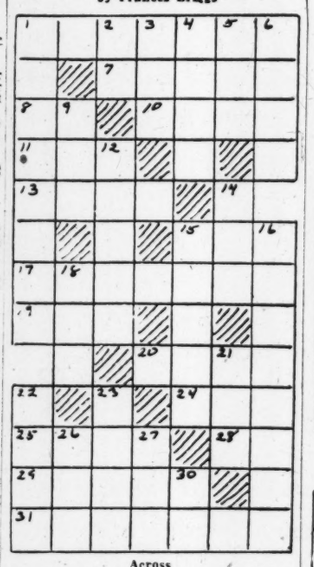
K. PARRIS

THE CLOTH IN ONE HANKERCHIEF AND THE PAPER IN 15 GROCERY BAGS ARE SUFFICIENT TO MANUFACTURE A BOOK

IT'S A FACT THE EAGLE HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY REGARDED AS AN EMBLEM OF MIGHT AND COURAGE SINCE ANCIENT TIMES

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Characters in ballet "Petrouchka" are represented as what?
7—What is a small donkey used as a pack animal?
8—What Canadian province lies between Quebec and Nova Scotia (abbr.)?
10—Who is considered foremost painter of Spanish national customs?
11—What is one of chief forest trees of New England?
13—William ——— Phelps.
15—Who is servant to Mr. Wardle in "Pickwick Papers"?
17—What name is given to a lampooner?
19—Before.
20—What plant is associated with Easter?
21—Purpose.
25—What is lowest part taken by a female voice?
28—Musical note.
29—Who was one of Laban's daughters (poss.)?
31—"Lochinvar" is a song from what poem by Scott?

Down
1—Who promised to wed suitor who could bend bow of Odysseus?
2—What is the symbol for lead?
3—China dog of what breed appeals to Vinnie in "Life with Father"?
4—Who is one of Antony's friends in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"?
5—Attempt.
6—What is used as a detergent?
9—What was pen name of Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman?
12—Who invented alphabet or code for use in telegraph instrument?
14—Hawaiian food.
15—Proteus is in love with whom in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
16—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from what poem by Keats?
18—What is a segment of a circle or other curve?
21—Kindled.
22—What is the inner part of the hand?
23—What is a radiated mark in writing or printing?
26—Meadow.
27—What is the practical unit of electrical resistance?
30—Staten Island (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Daily Anecdote

The Colonel Said Good-by

The year 1861 was a time for many partings in the South, but few were more moving than the leave-taking of the superintendent of a certain military college in Louisiana.

The morning he left he had the battalion drawn up. Stepping out in front, he made a short talk; then, passing along the line, he bade every boy an affectionate farewell. The young fellows were deeply moved.

It was even harder with the faculty. Approaching the group, the superintendent shook their hands in silence, tried to speak, then, placing his hand over his heart, said, "You are all here." Another minute and he had turned on his heel and was gone.

So Colonel William T. Sherman said good-by to his friends in Louisiana State Seminary before going North to enter the Union Army!

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Siwash, Veteran Campaigner

Siwash, duck mascot of the Second Marine Division, perches on the wrist of his master, Corporal F. J. Fagan, Chicago. Siwash is back for a little furlough in the United States after seeing action on Tarawa, Saipan, and Tinian.

In Lighter Vein

It Takes Practice

Conductor Arturo Toscanini, who is in the habit of spending a quiet evening with a good book or with a few friends, was taken one evening to a widely advertised night club in the heart of New York.

The place was packed. Signor Toscanini was thrilled by the excited chatter, the fast entertainment and the determined efforts of the patrons to squeeze onto the crowded dance floor. Turning to his companion, he whispered wonderingly:

"How quaint! Where in the world did you find this place?"—Milwaukee Journal.

New Experience

The mind of the five-year-old child being as it is free of conventional limitations, it is hardly surprising that one little girl in this city attempted to eat a raw egg; just bit into it as if it were an apple. Later, in describing this happening, she was brief and, undoubtedly, accurate. "I was surprised," she said.—The New Yorker.

Fish Story

Mess Sergeant: "You're not eating your fish. What's wrong with it?"

Soldier: "Long time no sea."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Fort Wood (Mo.) News

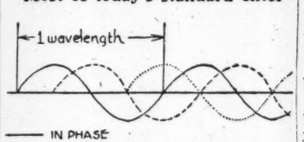
"Take a little off the top, too"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Phase Modulation Can Make Radio Broadcasts "Jam Proof"?

A new, jam-free system of secret radio transmission has been developed by John Hays Hammond, Jr., well-known inventor. It involves what is termed "phase modulation."

Most of today's standard entertainment and news broadcasts use amplitude modulation—the amplitude of the transmitted wave is varied so that its outline corresponds to the signal to be transmitted. Another form of broadcasting music and speech (not yet in general use) is known as frequency modulation—the frequency of the carrier wave is varied in accordance with the signal to be transmitted.



In phase modulation, two carrier waves of the same frequency and amplitude are sent out. The waves are polarized, with the result that they travel in planes at right angles to each other.

In one form of Mr. Hammond's invention, the receiving set has an antenna to pick up those waves which is in the form of a rod capable of being tilted at any angle desired. Maximum reception results (when no interference is present) when the receiving antenna is adjusted half way between the planes in which the two carrier waves are vibrating.

If the enemy sends out still a third wave in an attempt to "jam" the reception, it is only necessary to shift the angle of the receiving antenna until it is at the new position at which maximum reception occurs.

By sending the two carrier waves out of phase—a quarter wavelength apart—complete secrecy can be achieved. A telegraph key is hooked up with the transmitting apparatus in such manner that the phase difference can be made either one-quarter or three-quarters of a wavelength at will.

A special type of receiver is used which is capable of distinguishing between the two types of phase modulation. Considering the one-quarter phase difference as, say, a Morse code dot, and the three-quarter difference a dash (both signals of the same length but different phase) secret telegraph messages could be sent.

Any enemy receiver happening to pick up these signals would find them (since they are all of the same length) meaningless and undecipherable.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

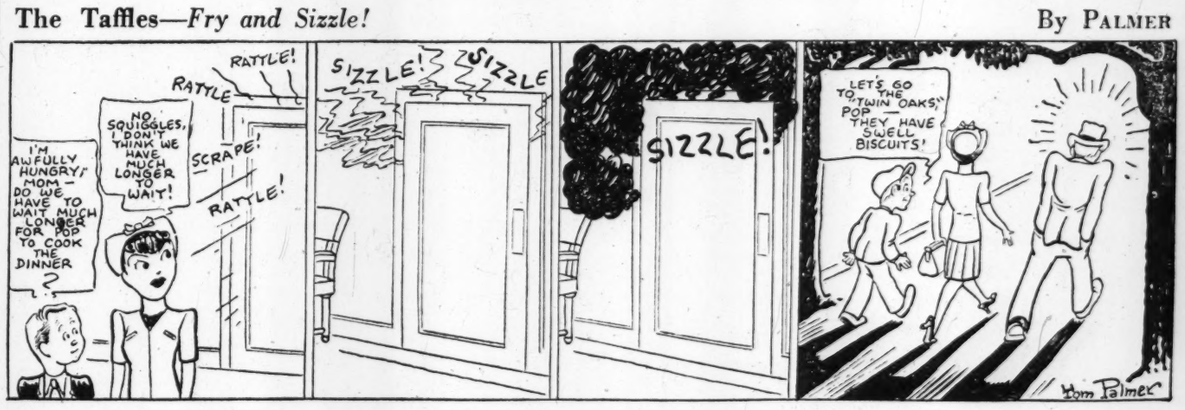
It depends on the point of view. The Democrat says we shouldn't change horses in the middle of the stream. The Republican says we should and says "middle" should be spelled with a "u" instead of an "i."

Rural residents looking to the future are making heavy plantings of trees about their homes, perhaps as a defense against city relatives who may "drop in" for Sunday dinner in their postwar helicopters.—Kansas City Star.

NEWS ITEM— BECAUSE OF MANPOWER SHORTAGE, PUBLIC IS ASKED TO CARE FOR NEW YORK CITY'S TREES.

THE PARK DEPT. WANTS US TO WATER THE TREES TWICE WEEKLY YOU KNOW
IT'S ONLY MRS. J PIERPONT VAN ASTORBILT SPADING AROUND HER TREE
I KNOW IT'S N.Y. CITY, BUT IF I'M GOING TO TAKE CARE OF THAT SAPLING IN FRONT OF THE APARTMENT I'M GOING TO DO IT RIGHT
NO, YOU CAN'T HAVE ANY FALL FOLIAGE
L.F. VAN DELM

The Taffles—*Fry and Sizzle!* By Palmer


I'M AWFULLY HUNGRY, MOM— DO WE HAVE TO WAIT MUCH LONGER FOR POP TO COOK THE DINNER?
NO, SQUIGGLES, I DON'T THINK WE HAVE MUCH LONGER TO WAIT!
RATTLE!
RATTLE
SCRAPE
RATTLE!
SIZZLE!
SIZZLE
SIZZLE!
LET'S GO TO THE "TWIN OAKS," POP THEY HAVE SWELL BISCUITS!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bossing Humans Is Old Stuff* By Rodgers

I told Sponge about the old fellow I met today who wants us pets to take over and boss the humans for a change!
But she didn't think it was funny—
"My Goodness, he must be stupid!" she sniffed—
"Who does he think is boss of this house?" she meowed as she parked herself on Mrs. Simpson's very best chair!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Or a New Explosive* By The Hagers

SOMETHING HAPPENED TO YOUR MOTORIZED SKATES!
YOU'RE PROBABLY OUT OF GAS.
HAVE YOU ANY GAS, WADDLES?
ARE YOU KIDDING, JACK?
IT DOESN'T REQUIRE MUCH FOR THE SKATES. A LEAN MIXTURE OF 3 TABLESPOONS OF GAS, A TEASPOON OF OIL— SHAKE WELL, AND—
— RUB WITH GARLIC! SOUNDS LIKE A SALAD DRESSING.
GAS
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Poles and Politics

The Moscow conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is apparently dedicated to the proposition that the Polish question can be solved on a higher level than that of single-handed action by Russia. This is a good omen for the future of Allied relations—quite as good an omen, in fact, as the pleasant demeanor of British and Russian statesmen and diplomats entertaining one another at parties in the Russian capital. If this meeting at Moscow did nothing more than heal this disruptive question it would have accomplished much for peace and the future of the United Nations.

Premier Micolajczyk's acceptance of an invitation to Moscow has been approved by the exile cabinet in London, and though there may be disappointments in store for some of his London colleagues, for Poland as a whole the Moscow conference may mark the beginning of better times. While this meeting will in no sense provide the wide open discussion of the Polish problem recently demanded by Governor Dewey, there is reason to believe that free world opinion is making itself felt in Moscow in practical fashion and is not being rebuffed.

Meanwhile, and less usefully, impressive phrases such as "independent and sovereign," and "reconstitute Poland a great nation," are being addressed by Governor Dewey and President Roosevelt to Polish-American groups. These phrases commit neither the Republicans nor the Democrats to a specific solution of the Polish question.

No one knows this better than the groups to which they have been spoken. In using the phrase "territorial integrity" the Polish-American delegation to the White House this week offered a better idea of what these groups are seeking. This would seem to be restoration of Polish boundaries as they existed before 1939, and such a settlement is extremely improbable.

The chief value to Poles of statements by American leaders on Poland's future lies in the possibility that they can be interpreted abroad as signifying a general American interest in the subject, and may enlist the usual American sympathy for the little fellow as against the big. It may be salutary to observe, however, that too fervent expressions of this interest in the past have not helped to solve the Polish dispute.

The blowing up of this question now into a political football for campaign purposes in the United States would be most regrettable. Neither candidate can offer constituents of Polish descent any real guarantee that their desires will be fulfilled. But competing promises and accusations by party leaders could damage the progress now being made toward Polish unity.

Research Comes of Age

The forum on industrial research problems "emceed" by the Standard Development Company in New York City a few days ago was a timely reminder of the fact that the marvels of electronics, plastics, synthetics, high-octane fuels, and gas turbines do not spring Minerva-like, full-panoplied from the brow of industry. The public is inclined to forget that these things are largely a result of a marriage of industry and natural science which began a generation ago. And this industrialization of research has involved many problems of organization—will involve many more in the future.

One of these problems which preoccupied the assembled scientists was how small business can get larger access to industrial research, since it cannot finance such huge research factories as are now operated by the bigger oil, chemical, and electrical equipment companies. A help in this direction will be the further development of consulting services by research foundations, institutes, and private research consulting firms. Another will be the acquisition by smaller plants of enough technical staff to be able to use to best advantage the advice of these consulting services.

Big business can also help the postwar prospects of industrial research by liberal endowments and scholarships to technical schools. The war has made a three-year gap among students of chemistry and physics who would otherwise be graduating into the country's industrial laboratories. The resultant shortage will have to be made up over the years by making it possible for more students to enter these lines.

"Feed the Hungry"

Election of Dr. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard to succeed Dr. Rufus M. Jones as Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee serves as a reminder of the expression of nonsectarian Christian "good will toward men" given by this committee's work since its foundation by Dr. Jones and others at the outbreak of the last war.

Its relief work began in France and spread to famine areas in Poland and Russia, eventually including the feeding of more than a million children in Germany after the Armistice. Between the wars, its emphasis on Christian works to back up Christian words resulted in unobtrusive relief for distressed groups at home, as well as for hungry children in war-torn Spain.

During the present war, destitute French mothers and children have been cared for, aid has been given in China and famine-stricken Bengal, and refugees on the fringes of Europe and Africa have been helped to find temporary or permanent homes.

Throughout conflicts of peace and of war the committee has stuck firmly to the Quaker conviction that the fears which breed aggression and conflict can be dispelled by good will and understanding, and that brute force must finally yield to Christian good will—bringing out the "inner light" innate in every individual.

The world is entering an era in which such examples of impartiality, tolerance, and good works are more than ever needed.

The "Hired Man"

If anyone deserves consideration at the hands of employers and Government authorities, it is the farm hand, whose case is now before the War Labor Board. No war worker, with all his overtime, turns in so long a day as this essential toiler. No artisan of the assembly line has a more grueling task. No contributor to the war effort has a more important job than the producer of food.

There are compensations, doubtless, for the nature lover and poet—but he who rises with the lark to milk the gentle kine on a lovely summer morn must also stumble over the frozen clods, lantern in hand, to feed and tend the pesky critters. There's joy in springtime plowing, when catbirds and cardinals chatter and whistle in the fence rows and blackbirds follow in the furrow, but a fellow who has to hustle to turn under the south forty before dark has no time to compose lines to a field mouse or make daisy chains. Seedtime, haying, harvest, and threshing often find him at his job long after the moon is up, with chores still to follow!

Farm hands' wages have been increased; any farmer can tell you that. Whether they have kept pace with the cost of living is another thing. We hope that the WLB will reconsider its refusal to permit the employing farmers to present their side of the case. But if the Little Steel Formula is to be broken—on V-E Day or any other day—for the unionized industrial workers, the farm hands should be remembered as well.

Try Hollywood

Legends die hard, and the confession of an old gentleman that he, as a surreptitious crapshooter in the O'Leary shed, tipped over the lantern that caused the great Chicago fire is going to have a tough time establishing itself. By now every man, woman, and child above the age of 10 knows that it was Mrs. O'Leary's cow which lit up the town by her pedal expostulation. A group of researchers a few years ago apparently traced the trouble to some youthful beer drinkers—but the fact was forgotten. Hadn't the cow won a place in song and story?

The historians have told us for years that George Washington most certainly did not take a hack at the cherry tree and that Lincoln never told a group of ministers that he'd like to send his other generals barrels of the same brand of whisky that Grant drank. But who credits the denial besides a few pedants? Haven't they also told us that John Hancock was not a patriot but a smuggler who owed the Crown money? And that Ethan Allen was an atheist who most certainly never would have demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"? No, historians, the only way to get your story over today is in the films. And haven't we already seen the cow kick over the lantern in the movies?

Liberation at Hand

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Celebrating by Giving

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A most appropriate and truly worth-while way of celebrating the victory over Germany was expressed in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor recently. The suggestion was to raise a fund to send, not as charity, but as a gift of appreciation and gratitude to our Allies for their heroic contribution to the winning of the war.

May I suggest an excellent purpose to which to devote the gift: the rebuilding of schools and colleges in the devastated countries? There has been organized to solve the many difficult problems which this task will present "The World Education Service Council," composed of American educators and organizations related to the overseas field as well as the representatives of twelve foreign nations. The chairman is Dean E. George Payne of the School of Education at New York University. The Council has in its charter this sentence: "To encourage and co-ordinate private efforts of individuals, schools, philanthropic agencies, and educational organizations in providing intellectual, moral, and material assistance to the schools, students, teachers, and educators of the countries that have suffered from aggression and invasion."

I feel it would be not only a duty but a privilege for us in this country who have been spared the ravages of war to share in this wonderful work.

Alameda, Calif. (Mrs.) E. J. WAMBLE

Educating Parents

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Strout struck an important blow at our educational system in his message, "Did Schools Fail the Soldiers?" But is it all the fault of the schools?

No doubt, the schools need to do more to interest our children in government and world affairs. Some schools are teaching very worth-while classes in government and are conducting most interesting conferences on world affairs. This needs to be done in all the schools. (We ought to train for government positions as they do in England. If it were made to look more attractive, as it properly is, we would have the people we need to fill our public positions and everyone would know more about what's going on.)

That indicates that we are going to have to educate our parents, too. That is where most interests are born and fostered. The Christian Science Monitor is doing a wonderfully fine job at this. Why can't we have more clean top-notch publications of its kind? True, as Mr. Strout pointed out, there are some—but there is too much "low-brow" journalism. Yes, perhaps written for its readability, but we can educate the readers' tastes and we must do it. This war ought to make better Americans out of all editors; and that means putting the national and international interests first—not money making. (Miss) ANTOINETTE GUENTNER

Highlands, N. C.

Filling In the Background

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a traditional Republican, but one who wishes to see the reading public obtain a fair picture of all who find themselves thrust before it. Because Mrs. Truman does not wish to make a "splash" in Washington, some reporters and commentators have given rather inane interviews with her. A gracious lady whose chief interests are her home and friends is a rarity in public life today and at the risk of being called pro-Democratic, I wish to sketch a background to the hitherto published remarks concerning the Trumans as a family.

Mrs. Truman is not overawed by people either because of their position or their wealth. She comes from this aristocratic old town which breathes traditions of rank and wealth at every pore. The wide streets are bordered by spacious lawns and lined with beautiful examples of Southern mansions. Mrs. Truman's grandfather purchased the Truman home about twenty years after the Civil War and remodeled and added on to it. It has been handed down in the family ever since.

From the quiet routine of an orderly and friendly environment made mellow by generations of friends and relatives, the Trumans were uprooted and sent to Washington ten years ago. Being a firm believer in the concept of a unified family life, Mrs. Truman has kept the three close together in spite of political and governmental exigencies. She is no crusader if that term means one who projects himself before the public under a high-sounding banner, but she is an earnest advocate of group co-operation in the family, in church and community, and exemplifies all three by her activities. The wife of a Vice-Presidential nominee, she has been brought into unusual public notice, but "Bess" Truman never has liked or desired the spotlight.

It is characteristic of Mrs. Truman that she plans to travel with her husband on any campaign tours, provided travel conditions permit, for she feels he needs her quiet support.

It is my personal opinion gathered from observation that the Trumans come back here every summer not only to rejoin relatives and old friends, but to re-establish their faith in the American people and American traditions. MARY ELSIE ROOT

Independence, Mo.

"League of Humanity"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The famous East Indian poet and philosopher, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, clearly realized that a League of Nations, founded on force, could not function freely and was doomed to extinction.

At the conclusion of the first World War, waged to make the globe safe for its inhabitants, Tagore said: "A machine is of little advantage if it be run by the old power and the old ends. Organization is not brotherhood and God loves a brother more than He does an empire. . . . All imperialism, except the imperialism of love, is wrong. It brings little nations and various races together, like chips in a basket, but they do not unite, they are simply held together. There is no bond of union.

"Humanity will be perfect only when diverse races and nations shall be free to evolve their distinct characteristics, while all are attached to the stem of humanity by the bond of love. . . . What is wrong with the world is that it does not know the truth. It has forgotten, if it ever discovered, that down below race, rank, religion there is a fundamental humanity—man as man—which is universal and everywhere the same."

Tagore advocated a "League of Humanity" founded on unity and justice to all.

EDMUND K. GOLDSBOROUGH

Washington, D. C.

An Anglo-Grecian Bond

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The attached letter from Corp. Euripides Lannis, a Greek, to the mother of his British fellow-in-arms in the Middle East, Bob Falconer, of Hythe, Kent, is just one instance of the welding of an international friendship in wartime. M. M. C.

London

Dear Mrs. Falconer:

Perhaps Bob has told you what good friends we are; I hope he has. I first met him seven months ago; we were in the same camp and classroom and became friends. He wanted to learn Greek; it was very difficult, because he didn't know a single Greek word, and I, not an English one! So, every night after our day's work, we went to the canteen, and I gave him Greek lessons and he gave me English ones. You can imagine how pleased I was that after two months he spoke Greek, not too well, but not too badly. . . .

I was with Bob when he received your letters. It made me happy to see him get letters because I have had nothing from my parents for four years. . . .

I shall expect him to come to my island, Samos, for a few months after this war is over. . . . My family, mother, father, sister, and brother, were there but I do not know even if they are alive. I can only hope that all is well. E. LANNIS

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Uncle Sam Mere Observer at Moscow

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Churchill-Stalin conversations now under way in Moscow are a sequel to the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting in Quebec in point of time. They are also a sequel to the Quebec and Dumbarton Oaks conferences in the larger sense of being a necessary next step along the road to a firm peace.

However, a careful distinction has been registered by the label of "observer" placed by the State Department on Averell Harriman's position in the Moscow talks. Quebec and Dumbarton Oaks were Allied conferences. Moscow is a strictly Anglo-Russian conference. It affects the course of the United Nations in that Anglo-Russian relations must be adjusted at this time before the work of Quebec and Dumbarton Oaks can proceed on a firm foundation, but it is a distinct corollary to them, not a projection of them. The United States is not participating. It is only "observing."

This framework of the Moscow conferences rules out any idea that Mr. Churchill went to Moscow to inform Mr. Stalin of the results of Quebec or to raise any questions about war in the Pacific. It narrows down the purposes of the trip to problems arising from the fact that Britain and Russia, as the strictly European members of the war coalition, have problems between them requiring early and urgent resolution if the cause of a United Nations in peace is to prosper. They are going to be neighbors in Europe with as many or more points of common interest as Britain and the United States have in the Atlantic basin. They must be able to reconcile them or the European scene will be in an uneasy and uncertain equilibrium.

The most delicate and difficult of these problems is Poland, although probably the least fundamental. It arises not from a conflict of material, but of moral interests. Britain went to war over Poland and Britons have recognized a deep obligation to the Poles who have fought so well on many fronts with them during the war. How can Britain's moral commitment to Poland be reconciled with Russia's determination to achieve what it regards as security on its western frontier?

Mr. Churchill has fully recognized the justification of Russia's desire for security. He must try now at Moscow to find a reconciliation between those interests which in the Russian mind seem to be in conflict.

Then there are the points where British and Russian material interests appear to conflict. Persian oil is one of them, and the Moscow press raised this subject perhaps significantly on the first day of Mr. Churchill's discussions.

The Balkans are another. The Russian declaration of war on Bulgaria and the resultant march of Russian troops into that country had not been anticipated in London. It came as a surprise. The subsequent behavior of those troops in Bulgaria has reduced the original concern. But London wants a clearer understanding of Russia's intentions in Bulgaria.

There were also several questions in Mr. Churchill's mind about Yugoslavia when he went to Moscow. The British had gone to great lengths to co-ordinate their Yugoslav policy with Moscow. There was nothing surprising about the fact that Marshal Tito made a trip behind the Russian lines just before Russian troops crossed into his country. But it was surprising to London that he should do so without any advance intimation of his intentions to London. He disappeared one day from his headquarters and appeared next with the Red Army.

There is no serious question about the desirability of what the Russians have done. There is a revival of the old question over how it was done. Both the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav moves were reminiscent in their manner of the days before Teheran when the Russians did not consult with their allies in advance or advise in advance of their intentions. The practice of consultation is the essence of successful co-operation. Since Teheran, the Russians have practiced it more extensively than at any time since their revolution. But here are two departures from the practice which have disturbed London particularly because they occur in an area where British and Russian interests have often been in competition during the past century.

Thus this meeting is vital to the United Nations, although it is primarily concerned with relations between Russia and Britain.

"We Shall Be There"

By a Member of the British Navy

The other war—the war against the Japs—is one of the most discussed topics in Britain's Royal Navy today.

If we get ordered to the Far East, we get ordered to the Far East and that's all there is to it. But out here, and I speak only for those I've met in the two-years-odd I've been in the Mediterranean, we have some well defined points to make on a subject which I have discussed in cafés, convalescent depots, and at sea.

Of course, we all want to go home. The main topic of all correspondence is the probability or improbability of what the Navy calls "the U. K. draft" (the draft back home). Admittedly, a large part of the gilt is removed from the U. K. gingerbread if it means merely that one is to go home for three weeks or so and then be drafted for another long commission abroad. The two chief points are these: First, that those who have been longest at home and within reach of regular mail should be the first to go overseas. This is purely a Royal Navy matter and scarcely bound up with international politics. We believe that the Admiralty will be fair about this, but it is obvious that our fleet movements cannot be hampered by personal considerations and since Mr. Churchill has promised that every ship will be sent to the East, we know that it is not so much a question of who will go as who will go first.

The second point is more political. We British have been at war two years longer than the United States or Russia. Is it then unreasonable to feel that there should be a system of modified release for certain people? By "certain people" is understood those who have been on active service for over four years, a very real point to the Navy, which still remembers the first two winters of the war with distaste, married men with families and those with small businesses.

The debates in America over pre-Pearl Harbor fathers have been imperfectly understood and little followed, but the impression conveyed that married men in America have had advantages over unmarried men has produced in British fathers overseas the feeling that no one should grumble if servicemen who haven't seen their families for two, three, or four years were to be released from service after the fall of Germany.

Here are some of the opinions I have heard expressed. They are all naval.

A Lieutenant: "I've been at sea since 1939 and there wasn't anything phony about the war in the Atlantic in the earlier days. I'm only 26, but I feel old enough to say 'let the youngsters have a go.'"

This officer was an accountant in private life and was called up with the Reserve.

A Stoker: "Most of my life has been away from my wife. I reckon I'll have done my bit when Jerry packs in." (This man was an elderly reservist naval pensioner.)

A Sub-Lieutenant: "I'm unmarried. I'll probably work for years to make enough money for a holiday abroad, so why shouldn't I see the world at the Government's expense. I'd like to see America before the Far East, though."

This viewpoint among unmarried men of all ranks was quite common, I found. I think it is a mixture, one part sheer zest for whatever turns up, one part a wish to see foreign places while young, and one part an admission that someone must go since all the experts can't be dispensed with; so it might just as well be them.

These are the opinions of men who have been on Malta convoys, minesweeping in the Tobruk run in the bad old days, and rough spots from Alamein to Anzio. I have found them the toughest yet the most reasonable men in the world when dealt with fairly, but above all, it must be realized that all the views expressed above are what may be called "private views." When it comes to the point and the ship, which is, after all, the unit the powers-that-be consider, is sent to the Eastern Fleet, we shall growl and grouse and compare our positions unfavorably with those of people we know. But we shall be there. L. V. F.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Traveler's Right

A traveler has a right to relate and embellish his adventures as he pleases, and it is very unpolite to refuse that deference and applause they deserve.—"Travels of Baron Munchausen," by RUDOLF ERICH RASPE [1737-1794.]

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